The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

e Daily Commercial

St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

St. Louis *Democrat* says Pittsburgh, it has no serious competition in the acture of iron, comes to St. Louis for remark which it explains as follows: is have recently been received for thirty nd tons of the ore from Iron Mountain, will be transported all the way to Pitts- will then be forged and rolled, and made ills, and in due time the very same iron me all the way back to St. Louis be laid in some of the great western railway ries."

Democrat then proceeds to show that St. an manufacture cheaper than Pittsburgh, has everything requisite, except enter- which it appeals to the citizens to supply.

Chicago Express and Telegraph club held ckets in the Crosby raffle, and drew two s valued respectively at $50 and $15. The ockers Club, numbering five hundred, s $35 painting. They can congratulate ives that these great works of art will n in the city.

r. Le Conte Spalding says: Several very val- lead discoveries have been made recently Southwest, and are attracting the atten- capitalists. An immense cavern is re- found in Franklin county, filled with pure lead.

ASHINGTON letter says: That sign of the which gives most hope to the patriotic is the position, no longer concealed, of al Grant and his illustrious military ates, Philip Sheridan, George H. Thomas, E. Sickles, E. O. C. Ord, and Samuel P. ams, on the great questions of the day. ppe that the President of the United States tempt an armed interference in the legis- of the Congress of the people, openly ed by the still defiant leaders of the on, is thus sternly extinguished.

LIGIOUS DESPOTISM IN AMERICA.—The r Matthew Temperance Society of Jersey ngaged Rev. Dr Brann, of Fort Lee, to e before them on Wednesday evening, and announced that his subject would be "the ican Idea." Some two thousand tickets en sold for the lecture, when Bishop Ryd- Newly Infurdiated the lecture, and it was ven. The parties are all Roman Catholics, the Father Matthew Society has held a Indignation meeting on the subject, and of them seem to think of the possibility ing at defiance the arbitrary and intol- edict of their bishop.

The Alliance Rolling Mill.

large rolling mill at Alliance, Ohio, has een completed, and the *Monitor* gives the ing description of it: The large engines— man bar—of one hundred and sixty horse each, are now up and ready for action, g the small engines, which go to make up olive power, are three engines of fifteen power each, with one donkey of ten horse for feeding the boilers. With all their ages. The puddling furnaces, two in num- ave been ready for operation for some and capable of turning out forty tons of per week. There are six heating fur- of the largest and best pattern; large punches, one straightening ma- and one ponderous pair of shears for gold rails. The mill is designed to work one hundred and seventy-five to two hun- ands, thus being capable of rolling and ing out some two hundred and forty tons per week. The manager of the mills en no small item; some five hundred and cres of stone being used in the con- ion of the pits and yards. The mills, six in number, are all under cover, just of the size of a city building, and so connected that all the one or all combined may be at a time. They are fed from a huge tank thirty-five tons of water, each boiler supplied with heaters, rendering the ed water fit to enter them. The engine ilding is a regular T. The top of the T ses one part of the building, which is two ded feet long and sixty-three feet wide. The portion of the building, which would be in of the T, is one hundred and sixty feet ng, and eighty one feet wide, with a pro- ted, lathe room, small boilers, punches, forty-six feet long and twenty feet feet. The weight of the machinery in iron, ngines, etc., will amount to about five hun- ed tons. We learn that a merchant mill e erected by the company, in addition to esent structure. The enterprise of the ny is just beginning to develop itself, and ipects are that the mill will be in full blast by the 1st inst. At the annual meeting on the st., these gentlemen were elected: Di- Jno. Jones, Jno. Hunter, Jno. Moses, M. Evans, D. H. Thomas, E. W. Jones ewlyn R. Davis. The officers appointed ment had elected the following officers: ent John Jones, Esq; Vice President, E. s; Secretary, Wm. H. Jones; Treasur- hn Hunter.

hington Telegraphs and Gossip.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

seems to be a pretty well-settled fact that publicans who accepted office from An- ohnson, on the condition of joining the heads in an effort to break up the Union will be rejected by the Senate, the "nard- Democrats, who gave the great bulk to the Johnson party in the late elec- are here in force, asking their share of fices. The rejection of Johnston, Fland- ad Kilgore, and the prospect of a similar chilling others, have naturally excited pes of the politicians who think that they he best right to these places. And so, it be confessed, they have, if Andrew nson is sincere, and there is no to be, in his Copperhead proffers. He should cease rewarding partisans and bring calm neither Yoss ce These facts have created quite a tu- the Democratic camp. Among the can- s for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, school, we have Hon. Charles Brown, James Page, Hon. Joseph Casey, Wm. H. M. s. For Naval Officer, C. W. Carrigan, F. rence, John Kline, John F. Beistering, unry Copperhead, and no less hungry than the Senate decapitates the weak Republicans, by way of hand to y there. The new school Republicans that been left in office cannot be removed the Senate bill becomes a law. This bill especially effective in regard to honest Richardson, Dodge, Underwriter of the Re- ue Revenue, and Spinner, the United States ner.

"HEALTH OF JEFF DAVIS."

months ago one of the officers in the ment commanded by Major General D. cles gave a party in Charleston, S. C., of the "Confederate" gentry, at which the rebel ex-generals proposed the health Davis—a sentiment that was drunk by st, but refused and denounced by *his* Union officers, who drank to the navy. They demanded a courtmartial, and ed the host upon the charge of conduct ming an officer and a gentleman in ing such a sentiment. The court decided not guilty of the charge; but when their y was sent to Gen. Sickles he revoked it, ssed the officer from the service, o offense, subject to the approval of the ent of the United States. This order al Sickles gave utterance to his own feel- th characteristic energy. The case was rwarded to Washington, and here it cre- very fine fury among the military *dilet- ti*. To have such a respect for the gentlemen South and such a horror of "politics," ive for Jeff. General Sickles's revoca- rights, fully confirmed that he, better le sees, knew how to act towards the ne heroes of the rebellion. Upon which Carolina took a huge drink, and elected o a higher seat in her heart of hearts.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

New York *Herald's* Ottawa special says: have been issued for the removal of McMahon and other condemned Fe- o Kingston Penitentiary.

ronto special says: The report of the an Minister of Customs recommends merican vessels be refused the privilege ing through the Welland canal for a few s. By doing this, he said, "we will bring ericans to reason."

row stated that Head Center Stephens sailed for Europe.

he unconditional Union men of East Tennes- a recent meeting, indorsed the action of rownlow, and instructed their delegates for his re-nomination in the State Con- n on the 22d of February. In case he de the delegates were directed to vote for oker, and Hon. R. B. Butler was named ed Col. Stokes in the event of his de- ion nominated for Governor.

McGinnis, whose nomination as Minister khoim was rejected on Saturday, sailed destination a week ago, thinking his nation safe.

A. Denison, formerly Master at Arms on ited States gun boat Canandaigua, com- suicide by shooting himself through the ondray, in the back yard of a boarding No. 60 Ann street, Brooklyn. Depression, ness since his discharge from the navy, e cause.

steamer R. R. Cuyler, the fastest propel- the merchant marine of this country, old Saturday to the Columbian Govern- She is being equipped as a war vessel, receiving a battery aboard.

Herald's Washington correspondent says: has been framed for introduction in the of Representatives providing for the ap- ment of General Grant to be Acting Presi- in case of the impeachment or removal President.

Herald special says: Mr. Allison's proposi- to issue fifty million of three per cent. to take the place of compound interest which are redeemable the present year, with considerable opposition in the and Means Committee, the friends of ensure desire to get it out of the hands of mmittee, as they believe it will pass the

Herald's New Orleans special says that y county, Texas, is in a state of revolt, in Trimble, of an Illinois regiment, who en planting there, was recently shot and ded, and his life threatened. He came to rleans and returned with twenty cavalry ove his family. He found that his wife child had been driven from their home into ouse. The negroes on his place were ed and driven through the streets in the ce of the cavalry, who were forced to fall before three hundred of the negroes ed recels. Mrs. Tremble died from ill- ment, and was buried here yesterday. ale Mower, Hatch, Kirby, and many officers and members of the Grand Army Republic attended the funeral. The Cap- at the point of death from wounds re- d at their hands.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Punishment of Counterfeiters.

Penalty for Defacing Government Notes or Bonds.

Vote on the Tariff Bill Again Postponed.

Mr. Stevens Modifies His Enabling Act.

The Bill Sent to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Stevens Considers the Bill Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1867.

Punishment of Counterfeiters.

In the Senate to-day an important bill was passed to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency of the United States. The first section punishes counterfeiting United States notes or securities with fifteen years' imprisonment, or ten thousand dollars fine, or both. The second and third sections are of importance to business men. They are in the following language:

SEC. 2. That it shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, or in any manner make or execute, or to utter, issue, distribute, circulate or use any bond, certificate of indebtedness, certificate of deposit, coupon, U. S. note, Treasury note, circulating note, fractional note, postage stamp note, or other obligation, or security of the United States, or of any banking association organized or acting under the laws thereof, which has been or may be issued under or authorized by any act of Congress heretofore passed, or which may hereafter be passed; and any person or persons offending against the provisions of this section shall, on conviction, be fined one thousand dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, one-half to the use of the informer.

SEC. 3. That it shall not be lawful to write, print or otherwise impress upon any bond, certificate of indebtedness or other instrument specified in the preceding section, any business or professional card, notice or advertisement of any goods, wares or merchandize, or of any drug or medicine, or of any invention or patent, or of any other matter or thing whatsoever; and any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act shall be subject to a penalty of three hundred dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt, one-half to the use of the informer.

The remaining section prescribes the penalty for using or counterfeiting the dies or implements used in the manufacture of United States notes or bonds or certificates. The bill now awaits the President's signature, having already passed the House.

Habeas Corpus.

The Senate also passed a bill to amend the law of 1789, establishing the Judicial Courts of the United States, and to confer upon the Judge of the United States Courts to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, and to regulate the course of proceeding under them.

Information Wanted.

Mr. Wade offered a resolution which was adopted calling upon the President for information as to how often and for what purpose Governor Cummings, of Colorado, has visited Washington during the last session of Congress. Colorado has excited Wade's wonder.

The Tariff Bill

Came up at one o'clock and was debated on until the hour of adjournment, to very little purpose apparently, as only a few unimportant amendments were voted down. Mr. Fessenden again gave notice that he should press the bill to a final vote to-morrow night.

Reconstruction Bill Impeachment Bill.

The House to-day had a very spirited debate on the impeachment movement, on a motion made by Mr. Loan, of Missouri, to refer the whole matter to a special committee in order that the investigation might be commenced.

Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, said he challenged the Republicans to go on with the investigation, and dared them to report on impeachment.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, said he for those who ordered it would be put in the position of backing out of it in the most cowardly manner.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, denied that he, or any one else, were doling, and contradicted in toto the statements made in the newspapers purporting to give the details of the investigation. He virtually sustained the correctness of these dispatches which have all along stated that not witness had been summoned nor one examined. The question of ordering a Special Committee was laid over till Monday next, and there the subject dropped.

Interesting Reconstruction Question.

The interest manifested in the reconstruction question was again evinced to day by a large attendance of spectators in the House. Hundreds were unable to get in the galleries, while the floor on the right and left of the Speaker so crowded that it was cleared of all persons except those privileged to be present. The debate, however, was not very exciting, most of the speeches being read from manuscript.

The Enabling Act Amended.

At 4 P. M., Mr. Stevens modified his enabling bill, which was under consideration, by striking out the section which was claimed to acknowledge the validity of the present Southern State governments. As modified, it provides only that loyal people, white and black, shall elect delegates in the ten Southern States, on the first of May next, to a State convention, which convention is to form a State constitution, giving all persons except those who have been in rebellion, equal civil and political rights. This constitution is to be submitted to Congress, and if accepted, the State is to be entitled to representation. The Judges of the several Congressional Districts of Colorado are authorized by the bill to appoint a commission, who in turn are to appoint in the States judges and registers of election.

The Act Referred.

Mr. Stevens desired that the House should have an immediate vote upon the amended bill. Mr Bingham, of Ohio, insisted on the motion being put, made some days since, to recommit the whole matter to the Committee on Reconstruction. He was willing, however, to make it a suggestion to Mr. Stevens relative to the disposition of the bill.

At this remark Mr. Stevens jumped up in his seat, and said excitedly—"I will not take your counsel, recognize your authority nor believe one word you say."

The Speaker promptly called Mr. Stevens to order. The recommittment of the bill, Mr. Stevens contended all along, was equivalent to its defeat. The vote was then taken and the entire subject was sent to the Committee on Reconstruction, which its friends claim is its certain death. The vote was referring them to 5 to 5. Most of all the leading Republicans voted for the reference.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1867.

THE COLORADO BILL RETURNED.

The President this afternoon returned to the Senate with his objections the bill for the admission of Colorado. He vetoes the bill on the ground that the population is only 28,000, as appears by census, and which is less than that of any other State which has heretofore asked to be admitted. Also, on the grounds of evident incapacity of the legislation of the territory and that of Congress on the subject of the third section, namely, the conditions precedent of permitting citizens to vote without distinction of race and color; and further, as the legislation proposed for carrying out the provisions of the bill, the term of office of the members of the Territorial legislatures having expired by the bill instant, the President says that the question involved be submitted to the decisions of the people, but says that within sixty days specified it will be impossible to reach certain portions of the territory, owing to obstructions of travel, and says a State applying for admission should have a population of at least equal to the ratio of federal representation. These are the principal reasons assigned for vetoing the bill. The veto of the Nebraska bill will be sent in to-morrow.

NEW FIVE CENT COIN.

Samples of the new five cent piece have been received at the Treasury. Application for the coin must be made to the mint.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Thomas has testified before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the South Carolina murders. General Thomas testifies that in the Military Department under his command, the outrages committed upon the freedmen by white men were not punished, and there is no prospect for justice for the blacks before the courts. When asked what remedy he would propose, he replied a supervisionary power.

VOTE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

The final vote in the Senate on the tariff bill will probably be taken to-morrow.

COL. CARRINGTON REMOVED.

Col. Carrington, commandingat Fort Reno, New Mexico, has been removed. The people there are said to attribute to his inefficiency all losses by Indian depredations.

INVESTIGATION IN THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

The investigation of affairs of the Currency Bureau will be concluded to-morrow night. So far no willful error has been discovered. Ten sheets from one package of currency are missing, but may yet be accounted for. No duplicate bonds were discovered. There is an old discrepancy of $60 000 in the fractional currency, which has not yet been traced.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

There is no authority for the statement that the President would veto the Niagara Ship Canal bill. He has never expressed himself against the proposed measure.

WOOL STATISTICS.

A statement was made to the Senate Committee on Agriculture by J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Agricultural Department. The decline in the annual consumption of unscoured wool in the United States is a little more than one-third of the estimate in the recent special revenue reports. It makes the total wool supply of four years ending June 30, 1865, at about 800,000,000 pounds, of which 300 000 000 were produced in this country, 270,000 000 imported, and an equivalent of 220,000 000 introduced as manufactured woolens. It makes the actual consumption of the loyal States during the war seven pounds per capita, instead of four and a half pounds prior to the war, showing an increase of 55 per cent. from the waste of war and scarcity of cotton.

FINANCIAL.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of G. S. Hilyard, United States Attorney for the district of Massachusetts. It is believe in well informed circles, that the Secretary of the Treasury favors the proposition that is before the committee of Congress to give in payment to the National Banks holding compound interest notes as part of their legal reserves loan certificates, at a lower rate of interest, equal to one-half of their required deposit. There will be now about two hundred million dollars. These will be practically to the banks the same as legal tenders, for they can demand legal tenders for them in ten days notice.

LIQUOR AND LOTTERY CASES.

In the United States Supreme Court to day a decision was rendered in the liquor and lottery cases of the United States vs. Vassar, same vs. Croft, from New York; same vs. Green, and four other cases from New Jersey, and same vs. Sevalne, from Massachusetts. Chief Justice Chase read the opinion of the court in these cases, holding that neither a license under the act of 1861 nor a special tax under the act of 1866 confers upon the party licensed or who pays the tax a right to violate the laws of a State. There is no conflict of law in the premises, the act of Congress providing for the Federal taxation of a business not being inconsistent with the right of a State to tax and regulate such business carried on within its limits; hence parties, as in the State of New York in one case claiming the right to sell lottery tickets contrary to the laws of the State by virtue of a license from the Federal Government, and the parties claiming the right to sell as in the other case without paying a Federal tax of one hundred dollars, because the State law forbids the business are both in error, and so in respect to the parties claiming the same rights in New Jersey, and claiming the right to sell liquor in Massachusetts. Judgments accordingly, one opinion disposing of all cases. No dissenting opinion was read.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Colonel Bomford, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, reports to Major General Howard, under date of January 20, the operations of the Bureau in that State during December last. He states that the more than ordinary severity of the cold season, together with the diminished call for labor, has caused much destitution and large demands upon the Government, in consequence, have been made for rations. The issue of rations for destitute within did not commence until the middle of the month, which issue has been made in ten well organized hospitals and asylums, amounted to 139 852 full rations. Many of the sub-districts where destitution prevailed had not been heard from at the end of the month, in consequence of the difficulty of investigation of cases in some parts of the State. The scarcity of employment and prevailing destitution has led many of the freed people to embrace the opportunity to contract with a responsible party to go to Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. Some time ago orders were received to break up the settlements along the coasts as rapidly as possible, and to send the people to the freedmen located there. The population of Roanoke Island has been reduced half since September last, a hundred and fifty persons having left during December, and more will leave as soon as transportation can be obtained. All these people have found employment in the eastern counties, where they have received fair wages. The session of the schools are most prosperous, Colonel Bomford reporting 3,000 children attended to the work of education. On the 31st of December there were in operation 18 schools, with 122 teachers and 7,139 pupils. The co-operation of the civil courts the authority formerly held by the Bureau, no complaints have been made by its officers, and but few cases of acts of violence came under their notice, all of which are referred to the proper tribunals. During the month there were under treatment in the various hospitals of the State 1,083 persons. Of this number there were admitted during the month 1,000, and still under treatment on the 31st of December 83 persons. There were but few cases of small pox appeared, but all are now convalescent.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just completed the examination of lists of selections of swamp lands, selecting lands in Michigan, amounting to 200 000 acres, to aid in building the harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake; Kenosha Pointe, Wisconsin, also selected by the act of Congress approved March 3d, 1865.

MEXICO.

Sailing of French Troops from Vera Cruz.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—Vera Cruz advices of the 23d are received, and state that a French transport had left with a heavy detachment of infantry for France. Several more would immediately follow. The whole Free Trade force in Mexico and garrison of Vera Cruz, soon to leave France. Additional transports are daily expected.

The French Consul in Mexico has published a notice notifying all residents in the country who desire to leave with the expedition from Mexico that they can have free passage home. A party of eight hundred accordingly left.

Maximilian had permitted a kind of truce of war trade between Juapa and Vera Cruz.

The Mexican Railroad is open to Orizaba. A movement of much importance is under way. Escobedo, one of General Ortillo, who commands at Saltillo, and who has been for the following up his soldiers: "You have already won the cockade of Juarez, and your comrades are both in error, and so in respect to the parties claiming the same rights in New Jersey, and claiming the right to sell liquor in Massachusetts. Judgments accordingly, one opinion disposing of all cases. No dissenting opinion was read.

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HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, January 28.

FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The Colorado specimens for the Paris Exposition have arrived and will be placed on exhibition a week before leaving on the steamer of February 5th.

SUICIDE.

W. A. Kamara, Superintendent of the Empire Woolen Works, Brooklyn, committed suicide this afternoon by hanging.

ACCIDENT.

The accident reported last night occurred to the Montreal train on the Hudson River road, at Hyde Park, New York.

CHARITABLE LOTTERY.

The lottery in aid of the Union Homeand School for orphans of soldiers and sailors was drawn to day. The drawing was superintended by General Van Vliet. Among the prizes were one of $10 000 in greenbacks, and several houses and lots. A large sum of money was secured by the scheme.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Opposition in Mexico to American Colonization of Lower California—Flour and Wheat—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 28—The *Bulletin's* Guaymas, Mexico, correspondent says: Intriguing is going on to prevent the location of the grant made by Juarez to the American company of vacant lands in Lower California, the Mexicans fearing annexation will follow colonization.

The ship Reynard, for New York, sailed today. Choice Santa Clara wheat $1 80 per standard pounds. Flour, extra, $6; superfine $5 50.

Mining Stocks—Imperial, $1 75@1 80; Point, $915; Gould & Curry, $540; Opair, $4 40; Imperial, $4 50. Legal Tenders 74½.

FROM HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Honors Paid to the Remains of a Rebel General.

HOUSTON, TEX., January 26.—General Johnston's remains having arrived. All the buildings are draped in mourning. Thousands of people met the body at the depot, and escorted it to the Palmer Seminary, where it will remain in state until Monday, when it will be taken to Austin for interment.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Two Churches Burned on Sunday.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 28.—The Episcopal Church, corner of Fifth and Franklin streets, was partially consumed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $15,000. Fully insured.

Christ's Church was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss $25,000; insured for $15,000.

Not the Right Person.

LEWISTON, ME., January 28.—The Frenchman arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of two school ladies at Auburn, has proved an alibi. The mystery is now greater than ever.

Brewery Burned.

NEWARK, January 28—David Stevenson's brewery, on Tenth Avenue, was burned last night. Loss from fifty to seventy thousand dollars; partially insured.

STATE ITEMS.

The Milesburg Iron Works, in Centre county, are advertised for sale.

The house of Dr. William Jack, in the village of Jacksonville, Indiana county, was entirely consumed by fire on the 20th inst. Loss over three thousand dollars.

About four miles from Lilly's Station, on the Allegheny Mountain, a man named Wilt and his wife and three children were frozen to death last week. They were snowed up in the house and thus died. Wilt was a cripple and worked at shoemaking.

The outrages and robberies perpetrated on farmers and market men traveling over the mountains in Cambria county have been so frequent that summary measures have been adopted for its prevention. The Bloomsburg *Republican* of Thursday says: A few days ago gentlemen were concealed to teach the scoundrels a lesson. He took a party of armed men with him—had them nicely packed in his sled and covered with blankets and buffalo robes, built a big fire on the road. As a certain point he was attacked by the ruffians, when all at once his loaded sled became alive and fired a volley into the gang, killing two, and wounding and capturing others. We hope to have some of the particulars in our next issue.

At the recent session of the Mercer County Court not a single application for license was granted.

There are some people in Lancaster City so mean that they steal the mourning badges from the doors of dwellings where persons are lying dead. So says the *Express*.

BY THE CABLE

Russo-American Telegraph.

U. S. War Vessel to Carry Cretan Refugees to Greece.

Race from Callao to Gibraltar.

The Pope Inclined to Grant the Demands of Italy.

Concentration of Troops by Austria.

Maximilian Not a Candidate for President of Mexico.

Correspondence Between Bennett, Jr; and Prince Alfred.

The Henrietta Offered to the Prince as a New Year's Gift.

It is Respectfully Declined.

Advance in Government Bonds.

Russo-American Telegraph.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 27.—Advices received from Behring's Straits state that the American portion of the Russian and American Telegraph is completed, and the Straits have been surveyed for the purpose of finding a suitable place for laying a submarine cable. The Russian portion of this great enterprise, it is expected, will be finished by next autumn.

Negotiations for a Commercial Treaty.

BERNE, January 27.—The Government of Austria has made overtures to the Federal authorities with a view to commencing a commercial treaty between the two countries.

United States War Vessel Gone to Candia

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27.—A United States man-of-war has left the Bosphorus to take Cretan fugitives on board and transfer them to Greece.

Ocean Race.

LONDON, January 27.—Two clipper ships, the Louis Walsh and Charlotte White, which sailed from Callao, on a race to Europe, have reached Gibraltar, having made the voyage in one hundred and four days. The Louisa Walsh won the race by only twenty-five minutes.

Rome and the Pope.

FLORENCE, January 28.—The Pope is inclined to grant the ecclesiastical demands of Italy.

Austria Increasing her Forces.

LONDON, January 28.—Austria is strongly increasing her military forces on the Turkish and Russian frontiers.

Not a Candidate.

The semi-official journals of Paris deny that Maximilian will be a candidate for the Presidency of Mexico.

Search of Baggage in France.

PARIS, January 26.—Minister Dix has urged the French Government to abandon the system of searching strangers' baggage arriving in France.

The Greek Hero Kanaris Coming.

LONDON, January 28.—It is reported that the Greek hero Kanaris intends to go to America, to thank the people of the United States for their sympathy, and to ask the Government to send a fleet of monitors to the assistance of the Cretans.

The Plantonomah.

MARSEILLES, January 28.—The American steamship Plantonomah is lying in this harbor, and is daily crowded with visitors.

London Times Correspondence on President Johnson.

LONDON, January 28.—The London *Times* contains a long Washington letter, in which the writer says: Congress is determined to control the President, who spoke very strongly in justifying himself in his position taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailed Congress for usurping legislative and executive power.

Lord Derby Ill.

LONDON, January 28.—Lord Derby is ill.

Return of Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone has returned from England. On his way he visited Paris, through Paris, and had an interview with Napoleon.

The Great Eastern will sail for America on the 20th March.

Spain Entirely Recovered.

TRIESTE, January 28.—The Empress Carlotta has completely recovered her health.

A Royal Match.

MUNICH, January 28.—King Maximilian is to be married to the sister of Francis Joseph of Austria.

Interesting Correspondence.

LONDON, January 28.—The correspondence is published to-day, by permission, between James Gordon Bennett and Prince Alfred. The former offers to send a yacht and steamer to the Prince as a New Year's gift the yacht Henrietta, as an acknowledgment of the more cordial reception and unbounded hospitality by all classes in England to the American yachtsmen.

The Prince replies, under date of January 22, expressing his grateful appreciation of the kindly feelings and splendid present tendered him, but declining the generous offer, assuring Mr. Bennett his gallant competitors and the gentlemen at large that the yachtsmen of England will none the less appreciate and reciprocate the feeling of good fellowship which prompted the offer, and that pursuits in the Henrietta may continue in the same manner in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success. We will do our best to find a rival to her, and I sincerely hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of contest in which our respective countries may ever be engaged. It has given us great pleasure to offer a cordial reception to you and your companions in England, and I feel assured that if my professional duties in Scotland do not call me away I shall be able to ever take me to your shores, I should there meet on the part of my brother seamen with a reception not less hearty than that which we have been happy to afford you here.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—The Cunard steamship China, which left Boston on the 16th, has arrived here. The steamship Hibernia, from Portland on the 12th, arrived last night.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 28, Noon.—United States 5-20's have advanced 5-16; Erie declined ¼; other American securities unchanged.

LONDON, January 28, Evening.—Consols advanced one-sixteenth, 90⅜. Five-twenties advanced to 73.

LONDON, January 28, Evening.—5-20s closed at 73 1-16; Erie shares declined 1¼; quoted at 42¾; Illinois Central shares declined ¾; quoted at 86½.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, January 28.—United States bonds advanced ⅜; quoted at 72¾.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, January 28.—United States bonds advanced ¼; quoted at 70¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—The cotton market is firmer and quite active. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, January 28, evening.—Cotton firmer and more active at 12¾d; breadstuffs generally dull; mixed western corn declined to 45s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—Cotton opened firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, January 28, evening.—Cotton closed firm at 12¾d, for middling uplands. The sales to-day amounted to 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Petroleum—Refined Pennsylvania sold to-day at 1s. 6d. Turpentine is quoted at 38 shillings.

ECUADOR.

Astounding Bigotry—The Papal Nuncio Refuses Burial to the Remains of the British Minister—Action of the American Minister.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that private letters received in Columbus, Ohio, from Quito, Ecuador, gives the details of an occurrence there which has excited considerable indignation on the part of the foreign residents as well as many of the native residents of that place. Mr. Neale, the British Minister, died there early last month, and the Papal Nuncio refused to allow the remains to be interred in Ecuador, claiming that the consecrated ground was reserved for those alone who professed the faith of a heretic. The civil Government took an opposite position, and ordered the customary respect to be shown the deceased. Mr. Neale's son preferred, however, to have the body taken to a Spanish town of the interior, for the purpose of being embalmed and then sent to England. The funeral services were held, and the procession, consisting of the diplomatic corps, several members of the Ecuadorian Government, a company of soldiers, and a large crowd, entered the gate to the church, when the Nuncio and the Bishop of Quito ordered it to proceed no further. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at once ordered the soldiers to tear down the wall in the rear of the church and convey the remains to the vault by that route. On representative, Mr. Cogeshall, backed by the entire corps, protested against such a proceeding, declaring that it would be an insult to the memory of the deceased minister and the everlasting world and demanding that they should be allowed to proceed through the proper entrance to the church, or not at all. The Ecuadorian Minister then announced that the will of the Government should be enforced, and ordered the troops to clear the way for the procession. The church authorities offered no further resistance, and the body was placed in the vault. As the funeral party were returning from the church they were met by an aide-de-camp, bearing a message from the President, promising a military force sufficient to have proper respect shown to the remains of the deceased.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Tariff Bill Further Amended

NO VOTE YET REACHED.

Examination of Alleged Frauds in the Treasury.

Impeachment Resolution Again Laid Over.

The Enabling Bill Sent to the Committee on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. WADE presented a petition of citizens for the removal of the Capital nearer the centre of population than Washington. Referred.

Mr. HOWE presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin, asking Congress to purchase the library of Peter Force, of this city, for an addition to the Congressional Library. Mr. Howe said he believed the Library Committee would soon report a bill to that effect. The resolution was referred.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented the petition of Superintendents of Public Instruction of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Vermont, for the establishment of a Bureau of Education. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill recently introduced by him to abolish and prohibit peonage in the Territories of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

A bill was passed compelling every person copyrighting a book, engraving, photograph or chart, to send a copy of the same to the Congressional Library, and directing Postmasters to forward the same free.

A resolution was passed calling upon the President for information how often Governors, Secretaries and Judges of all Territories have been absent since their appointment, by whom their absence was permitted, and expenses to and from Washington paid, &c.

The joint resolution to pay Wm. G. Nelson $1[illegible] for services in recruiting for the Union army, is East Tennessee, was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND gave notice that when the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution came up, he should move to amend by extending the term to six years. He was in favor of restricting service as President to one term, but believed it right to be for six years.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the act giving to United States judges power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution or any treaty or law of the United States.

The bill was verbally amended and passed, and goes to the House for concurrence.

Mr. HOLAN introduced a bill to amend the National Currency act, by allowing shares of National banking associations to be taxed by State authorities. Referred.

The House bill providing punishment of counterfeiting buying, selling, exchanging or receiving as genuine any counterfeit note or obligation of the United States, prohibiting the issue of business cards in the likeness of the same, and providing penalties for engraving any tool or instrument in making bonds, &c., was passed without amendment.

The Tariff bill was then taken up. The duty on iron ore was reduced to three quarters of a cent. The duty on hops was raised to 15 cents per lb. The words "or other grains not herein otherwise provided for," were inserted in the paragraph imposing a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Unbolted meal and mill feed; of wheat, rye, or oats, to be untaxed.

The President's private Secretary announced the return of the bill to admit Colorado with the objections of the President.

The tariff bill was resumed. The duty on eggs was increased about 25 per cent; on cross cut saws, 5 per cent ad valorem. The duty on portmonteaus, &c. The duty on bunting was fixed at 40 cents per yard and 40 per cent. ad valorem. The duty on all cotton hosiery, whether knitted, made in frames or by hand, was fixed at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Also, on all linen hosiery, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Umbrellas and parasols, 6 cents per dozen and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Several amendments were rejected. Without action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various bills were introduced, including one to repeal the tax on cotton and sugar; one providing for the construction of bridges over the Columbia, and one providing for an amendment to the bankrupt law.

Mr. KELSO'S resolution for the impeachment of the President, offered on the 7th of January, came up.

Mr. LOAN moved to refer it to a select committee.

An animated discussion took place, which had not ended when the morning hour expired, and the consideration of the bill and resolution went over to Monday.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to examine the condition of the Treasury.

Mr. ELIOT, of Mass., said the examination was going on, and results of errors in calculation and figures already discovered. He said that no discovery of frauds had been made.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill providing for an annual examination of the Treasury Department. Ordered printed.

Mr. ELIOT also introduced a bill to put in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms as a recusant witness, was directed to be arrested, having absconded after having testified before the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. NOELL introduced a bill abolishing all duties on imports from voting in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion to refer it to a Select Committee was negatived. B

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1867.

READERS interested in matters pertaining to the latest Fashions in the Metropolitan city, will be interested in the letter of our New York correspondent, to be found in this day's paper, on the third page. The same writer will furnish regular reports of the new Fashions, and will be indeed our Fashion correspondent. The writer will at once be recognized by her *nom de plume*—"JENNY JUNE."

THE Baltimore *American* commends the integrity and firmness of the minority in the Maryland Legislature, who stood firm "amidst all the corruption that overflowed Annapolis during the past three weeks in the progress of the consummation of the bargain and sale by which Mr. Ion of the Senate has been made United States SWANN has been made Republican yielded to Senator." Not a Republican yielded to the corrupt attempts, and the party in that State stands all the stronger for the faithfulness of its Representatives. How fortunate it would be could as much be said of Pennsylvania!

THE idea of taxing absentees was broached by Mr. MITCHELL, in his late speech on the finances. In view of the French Exposition, he estimated that not less than 75,000 persons would leave the country, at an average cost of $1,500 in gold, or a grand total of $112,500,000. Following the example of other countries which tax the incomes of absentees, he intimated that here was an opening for a snug sum to be added to the revenues of the country.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

Senator BIGHAM having offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to report a general railroad enactment, the Senate did that Senator the honor to refer the subject to him, and asked him to perform that important duty. As Senator B. is known to be an original friend of the measure, we trust this action of the Senate may be received as indicating a favorable disposition. We understand that Senator BIGHAM is engaged in preparing a bill with the view of presenting it at an early day.

THE LATE SENATORIAL CANVASS.

It is doubtless the wish of some that the late Senatorial canvass in this State should cease to be made the subject of comment. There doubtless are plenty of reasons why the persons alluded to should entertain this wish, and with it the hope that the subject might be dismissed from the public mind. But they are not likely to be gratified in either respect. The moral sentiment of this Commonwealth is of too sound a character and appreciates the importance of political integrity in representative men too highly, to allow the lapse of a few weeks' time, or the superficial action of a Legislative committee of investigation, to slur over the proceedings which have been deemed exceptionable, or to exempt men unfaithful to their trusts from responsibility to their constituents.

The public understand the nature of difficulties that they labor under and the blases to which they are exposed. Especially with reference to the use of corrupt means for carrying measures or elections through a public body, the difficulty of getting a knowledge of the facts is extreme, even where committees are strictly honest in their intentions and efforts. The wrong is not committed in the face of a multitude. Men who sell themselves are rarely fools enough to do it in a way to be easily found out. Old practitioners in the lobby know what gifts to give and how to give them. The code of venality is adapted to the necessary secresy of the case and is fitted to meet all the requirements of the occasion. In the contest between suspected parties and investigating committees, the advantage is always on the side of the former in a question of secret corruption.

The election having been made in the legal form, acquiescence in the result does not preclude dissatisfaction with the means by which it is believed to have been reached. The question is no longer what kind of a Senator SIMON CAMERON will make, nor is it whether his utterances are or are not what Republicans generally approve. He may be the best Senator the State ever had, his utterances may be as good as or even better than those of any other man, and yet the concern of the public mind in the question of corruption, violated pledges, and neglected instructions, remains unabated. The conviction that such corruption did exist is not to be denied, nor is it to be denied that it was very extensive in the State and was openly spoken of in political circles both in and beyond the State, before and since the election. This has reference to those who were instructed to go against Mr. CAMERON, were pledged to do so, and were open and earnest in their professions in the same direction, but disregarded them and the will of their constituents by going for him.

Something undoubtedly is due to party decisions in caucus, to which true and worthy men may sometimes yield their own preferences and even their individual convictions. But this does not cover cases in which defection was indicated independently of the caucus, and in opposition to the undoubted wish of constituents. The palpable neglect of instructions and promises, and the sudden change to an opposite position, *afford ground for the widespread conviction that unjustifiable influences were brought to bear*, to produce such an extraordinary change.

Thus far no one has attempted to give a reason why Representatives thus instructed disregarded their pledges, and, without previous notice or intimation, went over to the ranks of those against whom they had hitherto stood firmly. Will any man pretend that all this came from conviction as honest as it was sudden? Men may say they see no proof of the contrary, but do not the conditions and circumstances justify the common belief?

We are ready to concede that some of these men who went for CAMERON were uninfluenced by venal considerations. It is not of such that we are speaking in this article. The circumstances furnish the means of making the distinction. Yet even these must be aware of the risk they were running of being involved in the general suspicion connected with the case, and expressed in the oft repeated phrase, "CURTIN has the most votes, but CAMERON has the money, and a long time in which to work." The name of Mr. CAMERON as a candidate for high office must have brought to mind at the capital, as throughout the State, past events, sayings and suspicions, connected with his political life, calculated to make numbers hesitate about crowning him with the choicest honors of the Commonwealth. The high sentiment of morality which should be cherished in public affairs and which does prevail in our Commonwealth has claims which prompt us to say thus much in reference to this transaction.

But it may be asked, Why refer to this subject now, when the matter is all settled by the election? The reasons are many and commanding. Two are enough to justify it; first, the duty we owe to truth and morality, and second, the bearing which the subject has on the future of the Republican party. For years, the taint of old affairs with which Mr. CAMERON was believed to be connected, gave the State an unenviable name in the political world. The belief that there has been a repetition of the practices from which that taint was generated, makes it incumbent on the Press to hold them up to view as deserving of condemnation by every man who desires the good morals and good fame of the Commonwealth. It is not an ordinary matter, nor is it one of a day's importance, to be dismissed as soon as its business has been crowned with success. The practices referred to and believed to have existed in the case, must be checked and abolished entirely, or the fame of our State will fall under perpetual disgrace, and legislative proceedings will become subject to the control of mercenary influences.

The moral considerations in the case are of transcendent importance. To permit a condition of things so extremely obnoxious to suspicion, to pass without notice or continued scrutiny by the public mind, would augur a corresponding degree of corruption in the public mind. This is not the fact. And it concerns every citizen to have the affairs at Harrisburg, connected with the State Government, put into a sound, healthy condition, and keep in it. The interest as well as fame of the State requires it. The interest of sound morals in the State and among the people demands that corrupt and corrupting practices should be banished from the action of public men at the capital.

The political considerations underlying and supporting these remarks are numerous and important. The Republican party has a fame and character to support. And its high standing for integrity cannot be sacrificed without infinite hazard to its ascendency in the political administration of the State. All corrupt actions and corrupt and venal men endanger the health and strength of the party by alienating the confidence of honest and patriotic men. The Republican party, embosomed in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, imposes no discipline so slavish and brutal as to forbid its members opening their lips in condemnation of what is wrong and damaging to country and party, and only serves the sordid interests of those who are implicated in doing it. And from the official influence of such as abuse their trust, the party will protect itself by withholding their suffrage from them when they again aspire to positions which they have filled so little to the satisfaction of their constituents.

STEADY AND SAFE.

No one appears to entertain the expectation that the loyal people are going to make any formal change, much less any reversal, of their opinions and purposes in the great questions of the times. With regard to some of the salient points of the contest between the Union and Secession, such as fair and equal representation, the disfranchisement of leading rebels, and the rights of citizenship to all citizens, the minds of the people who saved the Union are made up, beyond the probability of change. The finality which they have reached is well enough understood, not only as to its meaning but also as to their inflexible adherence to it.

This being understood by both the allied branches of the opposition, by the Democrats and the late rebels, they make little or no effort of direct argument to effect a change of opinion in the minds of the majority. But they lose no opportunity, to insinuate anything that may by the remotest possibility weaken the hold of that opinion on the public mind, or render its friends for a moment forgetful of it. They have no hope of success in any direct encounter with the well established and well fortified loyalty of the Union people, but they rely greatly on the power of annoyances, and hence, like guerrillas, they hang upon the flanks of the Union Republican party and by misrepresentations, by pitcous appeals, by simulated patriotism, by cries of oppression and martyrdom, endeavor to lull suspicion and to excite sympathy, hoping that by every means, they may possibly secure enough of party power, to make them independent of the Union sentiment.

It is with them a question not of right, justice, liberty or humanity, but simply of party power. Should the *power* be obtained by the opposition, the Union sentiment will be a matter of very trifling consequence in their hands, and still less the wishes of Union people. It is, therefore, of the greatest consequence that the power of government and administration should not be allowed to fall into the hands that are so eager to grasp it. And to this end, it is of like importance that the political power held by Union men should be swayed strictly under the auspices of the common loyal sentiment. In the face of such opponents as the Union party has to contend with, and in achieving such measures as are demanded by the public good, all the wisdom that it can command is required by the Union party. And of that wisdom, unity of purpose and caution in action are important elements. The opposition is watching with lynx-eyed keenness for every chance of making capital. And in their great need, small advantages are easily caught at, and every occasion that can be turned or twisted to suit a purpose will be embraced, the grand object of all being to induce in the public mind an *obliviousness* of the grand, original causes of conflict in the nation, and to substitute in their stead, before the people's view, some unsettled and less clearly understood and less important questions. Against all side issues and all questions sprung for merely diverting attention from the real, the important and the safe position, the Union people and their representatives in Congress have need to be on their guard. Being thus united, cautious and persistent, they will have the crowning honor of carrying the country through its present contest as triumphantly as they carried it through the conflict of arms.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT MEETING AT ST. LOUIS.

A meeting of delegates from the cities and towns interested in the navigation of the Western rivers, will be held at St. Louis on the 12th of February. The object is to devise means to secure the improvement of the navigation of rivers that require it—a subject in which Pittsburgh has a special interest. Our city, therefore, should take steps to have a numerous delegation present.

A VESSEL, the brig Derby, going out of the Mississippi, bound for Rio Janeiro, met the bark Sonora, from Bremen, going in, bound for New Orleans. The meeting of vessels there is nothing very uncommon. But the Derby was taking away from their own country, in which they were born, a number of persons going to settle in Brazil, while the other vessel was loaded with German people immigrating to Louisiana and the South West. The former were persons who had done what they could towards dismembering their country, and had succeeded in inflicting on it inexpressible evils. The latter were persons who were attracted hither by the superior advantages afforded them beyond what they had in their own country. These reckoned the enjoyment of universal liberty no small item among these advantages, but the pilgrims to Brazil met attracted thither by the beauties of slavery, forever obliterated in their native land. On which sea of passengers does the civilized, enlightened and Christian world look with most approval and satisfaction?

"THE immense pressure brought to bear," is a phrase of frequent occurrence in connection with legislative proceedings. Every one must have noticed it. We are not aware that any interpretation of its meaning has been given. We do not undertake to give one. We could guess what it means sometimes, but so could any one, and guessing is of no account, at any rate. Probably the phrase has various meanings, or rather, the pressure has various forms, direct and indirect, proper and improper, successful and unsuccessful.

THE WORTHIES AT THEIR SUPPER.—JAMES BUCHANAN (O. P. F.) gave a "state dinner," in Philadelphia, last week, when the following persons broke bread together: JAMES BUCHANAN, EDWARD INGERSOLL, RICHARD VAUX, J. B. BAKER, (ex Collector), HENRY M. PHILLIPS, DR. EVANS, of West Chester, GEORGE SHARSWOOD, J. T. MONTGOMERY, DR. RIDDLE, Mr. SAVAGE, DR. MCCREARY.

"PANICKY," strikes us as rather a new term in financial language. As applied to the delicate, scary condition of the money market, it has the advantage of being intelligible, though not a dictionary word. We must say, however, that as it strikes our ear, it brings to mind the nursery term, colicky, and suggests analogies of surfeit, inward disorders and inflation.

THE Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican*, speaking of the falling off in the revenue returns of that district, says: "Manufacturers are producing but limited quantities of goods, and the sales of their products are still more limited, present prices being much less than the prime cost of goods. Some large establishments are seriously contemplating the closing of their factories, while others represent that nothing but regard for their operatives keeps their looms and spindles at work."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN FRANCE.—A letter from Paris by the latest steamer says: Among French Imperialists President Johnson has lost much favor lately by the way in which he is thought to have sought popularity at home at the expense of the Imperial government in Mexican affairs, so that in official circles not much sympathy is now felt for what may be called his "domestic" difficulties.

DR. THOMPSON, in a letter from Germany, to the *Congregationalist*, comparing theological schools there and here, says: "In the important particular of disciplined thought, of systematic training in theology as a science, and of practical preparation for the life-work of the ministry, our theological schools will not suffer by comparison with any in Europe; though in other particulars European institutions and methods of instruction—in Germany at least—are so far superior that our teachers may well come here to be taught."

BIBLE A MYSTERY.—The Boston publishers of "Rose Hemo" say the latest announcement of its authorship, ascribing to Professor Sooley that honor, has been generally received in this country as correct. Letters from persons in England quite likely to be well informed on spite of such rumors, the statements, but, "in still a secret," our authority for this statement being a London publisher of the work. The American publishers are printing the seventeenth thousand of "Rose Hemo."

CURRENCY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I see by the papers that the Banking and Currency Committee of Congress have reported Randall's bill for the withdrawal of the national currency.

To this bill is a spawn of Wall street, a movement to drive the national currency out of circulation.

It is a well-known fact that the national bank notes of one bank are a legal tender to all others. The national banks of Wall street are obliged to receive at par the notes of the national banks of Iowa and Missouri, and send them home for redemption. To this they are bitterly opposed, and hence the effort made by them to force all the national banks of the country to redeem their notes in New York City. To this exaction the national banks of the West oppose a sound front. And, knowing the power of the West in our national councils, they take this plan for substituting the greenback for national currency, which suits them better.

The leading argument in favor of the change (as is alleged,) is the saving of $18 000,000 in gold to the country yearly, this being the interest on bonds now owned by the national banks, and held as security by the Government for the redemption of their circulation. This amount, it is charged, is yearly thrown away by the Government to support the national banks, the national treasury receiving no equivalent, and strange to say, many of the leading press of the country have fallen into the error.

Let us examine this question a moment. It is a well known fact to those acquainted with the national banking system, that the banks now pay direct to the Government an annual tax of about four per cent. on their capital stock; this includes tax on capital, circulation, deposits, incomes, &c., amounting to $12,000,000. In addition, stockholders have to pay for State, county, and other purposes, (as lately decided by the Supreme Court,) about two per cent. more, making $8,000,000: total $18,000,000. If Mr. Randall's bill relieves them from this tax, then where the gain to the government? If it does not it would destroy the whole system. National bank stock would not pay 5 per cent. per annum, in which case capital would, of course, seek investment elsewhere. As an argument against this some may refer to the large dividends made by the National banks. These dividends did not grow out of the regular business of the banks. They were made by the advance in government securities, buying and selling government certificates, sale of coin held by the State banks at the time of their conversion, &c., and as these opportunities for making money do not now exist, the dividends of the National Banks must be necessarily less in the future. Again, the National Banks are not now allowed to charge as much interest as banks did under the State organization, and yet their expenses have doubled. Apply the case to yourself; suppose you were obliged to receive for advertising and sell your paper now at what you did ten years ago, all your coal, groceries, paper, labor, &c., on which side of the balance sheet would your profits be? The expenses of the banks have more than doubled with the times. Every officer from the highest to the lowest (many of them with families to support) have their salaries advanced to keep pace with the high price of living. Is the argument not conclusive, and the result easily seen? As soon as capital is found to pay less in bank stocks than it does elsewhere, it will be withdrawn. Some may say, let the banks go, the country would be just as well off without them. This is a mistake. History proves that well regulated banks are just as indispensable to the commercial prosperity of man as the baker and meat shop are to his physical. Just as nations understand the science of wealth (and the science asserts the necessity of banks), they rise or fall in civilization. The test cannot be denied.

And now, Mr. Editor, as we have a good system of banking, a system with which every one appears satisfied, a system safe to the bill holder, safe to the depositor and safe to the capitalist, a system giving us a uniform currency from Maine to Texas, why disturb it?

The great trouble in our country is we have too much legislation. A law is hardly enacted and its working tested until it is altered or changed. What has caused the close money market for the last two or three months? It is not because there is not as much money in the country now as there was a year ago or the increase of national currency during 1866, is fail as great as the legal tender retired. Why? It is owing to the uncertainty as to what Congress is going to do with the currency. No sensitive plant is more susceptible to the touch than capitalists when Congress begins to handle the currency question. In conclusion, I would say let the present system of banking alone. It is doing all for us that any system is likely to do, and probably much more, and the result will be confidence will be restored, the off-hand coin of the country will move smoothly on, and we will prosper as we have done in the past.

A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

Mineral Contributions to the Paris Exposition.

A considerable space has been allotted by the French Commissioners for the exhibition of the mineral products of every country, together with specimens showing the various stages in the conversion of the ores to marketable products. The various Governments of Europe have responded to the invitation with alacrity. They fully appreciate the truth of the axiom of Political Economy, "that Agriculture and Mining are the foundations of national wealth and prosperity," and are determined to make the best possible display of their material resources. The same may also be said of the South American States, to some extent. But it is feared that the United States will not be adequately represented. Congress has, with singular apathy, done but little toward securing a fair exhibition of the mineral wealth of this country; and the various State Governments have been almost equally indifferent. It remains, therefore, for individual enterprise to send collections illustrating this important department of our wealth and industry.

An eminent Senator has recently stated that seventy five thousand Americans will visit Paris during the exhibition. This statement may be an exaggeration, but it is certain that an immense number will cross the ocean. Accordingly it becomes a matter of national pride that every branch of our mineral industry be well represented. There is, too, another aspect of the subject far more important than the mere desire to satisfy the pride of the nation. The material benefits which might accrue to the nation from a careful and adequate selection can hardly be overestimated. Most Europeans look at our statistics with incredulity; their minds, accustomed to the moderate yield of the comparatively small mines of Europe, are staggered by such enormous figures. Moreover, these statistics reach but a small part even of the intelligent men of Europe. Only a few, and those chiefly who have made a study of this country, or who have traveled here, have risen to any adequate conception of the extent of our mineral wealth.

The Paris Exhibition, then, if we are well represented, will present an array of undeniable facts fully to support our statements, seemingly so fabulous. It will operate in no small degree to assure multitudes of intelligent men, who will visit Paris, that at no distant day, both capital and skilled labor will receive a munificent reward. Such an opportunity, if rightly improved, will in time result in an influx to this country of both the capital and the labor which we so much need. In the end the country is sure to be rewarded, even though the Individuals be not remunerated.

The State of Pennsylvania particularly by reason of the wide extent of her mineral regions, regions, too, producing two of the mineral products most needed by man, and most necessary to civilization, is perhaps of all others the most concerned in this opportunity, and is sure to receive her full share of the benefits accruing. Some members of the Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation have recently taken active measures to secure an adequate collection for their State. To secure this end the State has been divided into four sections, and an agent appointed to visit each. The agent for the western counties, Mr. G. B. Hanna, is now in town, and may be found each evening, for a few days, at the St. Charles Hotel, where he will be glad to give any information to those who may desire it. He will soon, in his official capacity, also visit some of the more important localities in the western tier of counties, should sufficient inducements be held out.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.—A Paris letter says: "I fear that the exhibitors from the United States will be among the delinquents in this respect as they were also in 1855. Individually parties, indeed, who are at all advanced at present in the interior or the building, are the French, whose allotted space (and it is the giant's share, both inside and outside) is almost entirely divided into buildings into the stalls and stores of the different contributors. In a few instances the decorative part of the installation has been begun; but this only in the case of the most advanced; and not much idea can yet be formed of the general effect. For English visitors the next to the French, both in the amount of space allotted to them and the advancement made towards occupation.

"OVER BISHOPED."—This is a new phrase, arising out of the fact that, for its population, Italy has a terrible plethora of episcopality. In England there is one bishop to every 500,000 inhabitants; in Belgium, 1 to every 500,000; in Austria, intensely Catholic, 1 to every 480,000; in France, 1 to every 450,000; in Prussia, 1 to every 400,000; but in Ireland 1 to every 50,000; and in Italy 1 to every 90,000. It is part of Victor Emmanuel's system greatly to reduce the number of bishops in Italy, and thereby save a great deal of money. This, of course, is one reason which Pope Pius cannot take kindly to the idea liberal King of Italy.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE POPE'S FINANCES.—The Papal Treasury is now bankrupt, and has been so for a long time. With increased demands upon it ruin cannot be long deferred at furthest. The "main nerves," not of war merely, but of everything else now adays are of iron and gold. During the twenty odd years of Pius Nono's pontificate the debt of the States of the Church has increased from sixteen millions of scudi (a scudo is one dollar in gold) to one hundred and twenty millions. This is gigantic for a population of 700,000 souls to bear, and, in fact, it could not be borne were it not for the charitable aid that the Pope receives from without.

THE British Admiralty are announced to be preparing estimates for building a first class armor-plated ship, and also seven second class iron clads, of which four are to be turret ships. Besides these, one coast defense ship, twenty gunboats and fourteen other naval vessels are to be built. It looks very much as if England was afraid of some rival navy, and wished to prepare herself for any future exigency that may arise.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.—It is stated that at the sinking of the steamer Platte Valley, on the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, on the night of January 17th, a woman, by her own unaided exertions, saved the lives of her five children and drunken husband. She waded through the water on the hurricane deck after the steamer careened over, and carried them, one after another, to the wheel-house, where she placed them in a position of safety.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wild beasts in the wilds of northern New York and New England are said to be uncommonly fierce this winter, in consequence of the intensely cold weather. Farmers are severe sufferers from their depredations.

Three young men from Minneapolis, Minn., went up into the Chippewa country a few months since to purchase furs and trade with the Indians. They succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, receiving any quantity of furs, but upon their return home they were robbed by the same Indians and lost all.

An international regatta is proposed to be held this year—probably in July—at Paris. The imperial commissioners have devoted a sum of eight hundred pounds for prizes at the regatta; and contributions have been promised by the Prince of Wales and others. Boats entered for the races will be conveyed from London to Paris and back again free of charge. An arrangement for their care and custody will be made at Paris.

The length of the Eighth Avenue road, New York, is ten miles, and there are nine miles of double track, including sidings. The average rate of speed per hour is five miles, and during one night and seventy five barrels per day. This is at present the largest well on Bennehow Run.

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PERSONAL.

—David Parker, widely known as general manager of the Shakers at Canterbury, New Hampshire, who died on Sunday last, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. David was put with the Shakers when a boy, and soon manifested those traits of character which marked him as a born leader, and which early put him in places of trust. He was a man of extensive information, was well known throughout the country; and his loss will be felt by many of the "world's people," as well as by the society of which he was a member.

—The Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, just elected United States Senator from New Jersey, is the son of the late Theodore Frelinghuysen (Senator from 1829 to 1835), and grandson of Frederick Frelinghuysen, who was Senator from 1793 to 1796. His competitor, John P. Stockton, (who was himself Senator in 1865-6,) is the son of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Senator in 1851—3, and grandson of Richard Stockton, Senator from 1788 to 1796. Another instance of three generations of Senators probably has not occurred since the adoption of the Constitution.

—The Chicago *Republican*, speaking of the failure of A. J. Meyer & Co., New York, says: "Mr. Meyer is known to many of our citizens as having been a 'stumptail' broker on our streets in 1861. He was sharp at a trade, and made a fair living on the street corners. He had not a dollar to bless himself with, however, when he established himself principally to the purchase and sale of uncurrent funds. As soon as the gold mania sprang up in New York, he emigrated to that field, and it was reported a short time since that he had become quite wealthy. The *denouement* speedily demonstrates how he had acquired such a reputation. He had been granted an almost unlimited credit at the Bank of North America, the President of which has since died of apoplexy—the result of having certified checks without funds to the extent of $70,000.

—Robert Dick, a baker in Thurso, Scotland, died recently. He was considered by his neighbors to be insane, but his geological and etomological skill were so great that he was a teacher to some of the most eminent scientific men of the age. He died rather poverty stricken, but precisely ere long he will have a monument furnished by the very men who have been scouting at his labors while he lived. He has left a very valuable collection of geological specimens to a local natural history society.

—The Boston *Journal* says there is a touch of old heroism in Dr. Howe's volunteering to go again to Greece with a shipload of supplies, if Boston contributes $20,000. He is still full of energy and enthusiasm, though forty years ago after fighting with the Greeks, he came home and obtained from our fathers and mothers those large supplies which, more than anything else, gave Greece hope and eventual independence.

Relief for the South—Mr. Greeley's Idea.

At the meeting in New York for the relief of the South, Mr. Greeley spoke at length, concluding as follows: "Let the North say to the South, 'Try to help yourselves, and we will give what help we can,' and there will be a revival of national prosperity and brotherhood which will be twenty times the value of all it will cost us. I do believe then that, apart from all questions that it would sink as subordinate; all politics, all past differences, it is the present pressing necessity of the North to say to the South, 'Do your very best to make a crop this year and trust to us to help.' Soon, I trust, the manufactories will be rebuilt and we will send strong, and hundreds and thousands of women and children will be employed there who could not be effectively employed in cultivating the soil. Friends of New York, I beseech you, without any thought of party or sect or preferences, to give their energies to this work. I believe that New York City can well afford to contribute with a subscription of $1,000,000 for this purpose. (Applause.) I am sure if she does this, she will stimulate Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and all the Western cities and the smaller towns, to imitate her example. Let us say to the South, in of good cheer, the dark hours have passed away, and the fact of saying that word will give you the assurance that those hours shall pass away. She needs to be cheered, she needs to be encouraged, she needs to feel that suffering is not her eternal inheritance, that there are better days to come, and that there are cheerful words spoken to her by the people of the North, Friends and neighbors, in behalf of your whole country, in behalf of the North and of the prosperity and growth of this great and I think this generous commercial emporium, I beseech you speak to your friends and neighbors and make a great beginning for this work in the City of New York."

Our Religious Influence in Italy.

A recent letter of the Baron Ricasoli, prime minister of Italy, to the Bishops residing in Rome, gives evidence of the rapid growth of the sentiment of religious liberty in Europe, and shows the excellent influences of our example in respect to it. The prime minister says: "Our Government ardently desires that Italy may soon enjoy that magnificent and imposing religious spectacle which displays itself before the eyes of the people in the United States, where in the United States every citizen is free to exercise the religion which he thinks to be the best, and to serve God as he thinks most proper. Near the Roman Catholic church there can be a Protestant temple and places of worship for denominations and Deists. Each Catholic clergyman may be the Catholic clergyman and the Melchisedechic priesthood. This state of things causes neither confusion nor quarrels. And why? Because no religion asks from the State either special protection or privileges, each of them lives, expands and exercises its mission under the protection of the law, and the law, rejected equally by all, insures to every one equal liberty. The Italian government will also support, as much as is in its power, that it believes in freedom, and that it will grant it to the utmost extent so far as reason and for public good demands it. The country will provide that no bishop shall be interfered with in the exercise of his ministry, but no bishop also must not ask any privileges if he does not desire conditions. The principle of a free country is that the law may be equal for all and without any distinction whatsoever. Let us give to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar, and to God what is God's, and the harmony between Church and State will no more be disturbed. Liberty, I think, is loved by the people and I believe that it has strength enough to convert the kind of those who are called to enjoy its benefices."

St. Louis and Chicago.

A few days since a report was made to the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis, indicating that the expectations of a returning trade by river were likely to be disappointed, and that the trade statistics of the Upper Mississippi showed that but from one-ninth to one-tenth of the wheat of the river towns went down the river to St. Louis, while the bulk of it went by railway to Chicago and Milwaukee; that of corn and oats the loss to St. Louis was still greater, and that even pig lead took the rail instead of the boat. An attempt was made to attribute to the bridging of the Mississippi much of the diversion of trade; yet as if it were not half believed, the merchants were urged to emulate their neighbors in securing greater railroad facilities.

A WRITER in the Providence *Journal* discourses as follows: "When Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Mass., was urged to allow a bass viol in the singers' gallery, he peremptorily refused; and when one Sunday one was smuggled in behind the choir, in giving out the second psalm, he showed his vexation by saying, 'let the fiddler also sing the hundredth psalm.' Now a days and sing the hundredth psalm. Now a days a bass viol is a great attraction than the organ is in many places to congregation and preacher, and our churches compete with theatres in the prices paid professional vocalists. It would be difficult to say which extreme is the most irrational or pernicious. Nobody now—save our friends the Friends—deems it inappropriate or wrong to second the sweet singers in Israel with the soul-inspiring tones of the melodious organ; but there are those who are not particularly edified by voluntaries from the opera. If Dr. Emmons was wrong, we are not at all sure that our modern practice is altogether right."

From the Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

The beautiful landscape, "Among the Alps," in the catalogue of the Crosby Opera House, was drawn by ticket No. 77,920, held by A. G. Myers, of Titusville.

The Lady Nora Well, on Stevenson Farm, which was shut down for five weeks, commenced pumping about a week since, and is now doing one hundred and fifty barrels per day. This is the largest well on the Stevenson Farm.

The list of Sheriff's sales advertise in the Titusville *Herald* of last week, is the largest ever published in the history of Crawford county.

A boiler exploded in the refinery of A. M. Baldwin, at Petroleum Center, on Tuesday. It is said the machinist got up fire without putting water in the boiler, and the crown sheet was melted down and blown off.

A man in Titusville recently bought a young grey-eagle. On Thursday morning the bird of freedom burst the bars of his wooden cage, and after "swinging round the circle" a few times, drove through a pane of glass measuring 24x30, and sailing gallantly aloft "spread the eagle" in his native element, and pointed for the woods of his nativity.

The Sheridan well on Bennehoff Run was retuned on Tuesday last and is now pumping one hundred and seventy five barrels per day. This is at present the largest well on Bennehow Run.

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Clerical Stock in Oil Trade.

The Boston *Journal* has the following from a New York correspondent:

Some time since the South proposed to supply the religious destitution of New York. We had so much politics in our pulpits that we needed a little pure gospel. It was suggested that in Wall street a very talented minister could be found who was operating at the Stock Board. An investigation brought the gentleman to light, with several others of the cloth, well versed in the lingo of the bulls and bears. Quite an excitement was produced by the circulation of a story that a Brooklyn clergyman had made 500 per cent. in stocks. He was a Reverend Jeromes old minister, and it seems that in Jerome took $5,000 of the property of his pastor and returned it to him in the shape of $25,000. The oil trade afforded a fine opportunity for men of small capital to try their hand a little in speculation, and not a few sanctified men made a venture. And if it is well with them it is a dry well. It was announced that another clergyman had made $250,000 in a fortunate oil speculation. He called the boards of the church together and gave the Theological Seminary the round sum of $40,000. A professorship was immediately founded upon the call after the name of the liberal donor. A professor was appointed and resolutions of laudatory thanks extended to the large-hearted clergyman. It now turns out that the speculation was entirely worthless; that his stock might just as well represent land in the moon as in Pennsylvania. Property that would have commanded $250,000 and not sell at one tenth of it now be sold for anything. As no money was paid, but only a promise to pay, the professorship fails to the ground, unless the friends of the Seminary bestir themselves and raise the $40,000 to have the endowment complete. The whole affair is in a stew.

Turkey and Greece.

In view of the threatening aspect of the relations between these two countries, the following is a letter to the *Tribune*, dated Constantinople, January 1st, will be read with interest: There is at present deputed to the two empires in population and territory, Turkey being from 25 to 30 times larger than Greece. But the Turks draw their soldiers only from their Mussulman population. This is a fighting army of 200,000, but much of its unavailable or for recruiting purposes. Turkey could not put into the field, for aggressive warfare, more than 150 000 men. Her navy is small. She has, however, four good ironclads, but her sailors and naval officers are lamentably deficient. As to equipments, neither army or ships are supplied with proper modern arms. Besides all this, the treasury is bankrupt. Greece has no more money than Turkey. She has only a few more vessel in her navy, about 20 in all, but she has 25,000 of the best sailors and fighting men in the Mediterranean, belonging to any marine in the world. Her regular army numbers only 10 000 men, but in case of defensive war, every Greek from 18 years old is a soldier, and the hope of Greece would be in the revolt which would at once take place in Turkey, Epirus, and in several of the Greek islands. If Turkey cannot subdue the single island of Crete with an army of 50 000 men and a fleet of twenty-five to thirty vessels, what can she do when to Crete is added Thessaly, Epirus, the Greek Islands, and the Kingdom of Greece itself. This is the way the Greeks reason, and there is no little force in what they say. The Turks could inflict great loss upon the Greeks, but in the end, I believe, that a war would result in the confiscation of the Turkish Empire and the extension of the Kingdom of Greece. Many Greeks are leaving Constantinople and are closing up their affairs and arranging to leave in the early spring.

No Rain.

Morocco, says the Gibraltar *Chronicle*, like the South of Spain, has had an unusually dry autumn, and the Moors are beginning to tremble for their crops, which ripen much earlier on the west coast than in Spain. The Sultan has had a vision, in which a departed Saint has told him that the Almighty is withholding the seasonable rain in order to punish the Moors for their sins. He has, therefore, ordered a fast and to humble themselves before the people, and to put up public prayers for rain. A private letter from Casa Blanca, of the 26th of December, says: "No rain. The Sultan has sent a letter down to all the kaids, saying he had a vision. That a great saint had appeared to him in his sleep and told him God refused the Moors rain because of their wickedness. This dispatch was read publicly in all the mosques. On receipt of the letter, the kaid, with the other authorities, paraded the town in full dress, praying for rain, and asking pardon of every Moor they met, if he had ever done him wrong."

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
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French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Pomades and Oils,
French and English Soaps,
French and English soaps,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Best English Tooth and Hair Brushes,
We have without doubt at present the Finest, Largest and Best assorted stock of Toilet Articles ever seen in this city. Our stock of American Toilet Articles can prices every article known to the Trade. Make your selections from the largest stock by going to

Daily Commercial

ORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

onks and Brimless Bonnets—Trains—Short Dresses—Skating Black Silk and Reception Toilettes—Arctic Boots—Fan Programmes—ntest Photographic Album—Indies.

rom our Fashion Correspondent.

NEW YORK, January, 1867.

fashions for this month there is t that is novel; the winter styles ly established, but they begin to sty, and ladies, young and old, exhausted their quarterly allowance see no way for procuring new sses, and fresh white kid gloves, vard with resignation, at least, to nt of Lent, which furnishes a very xcuse for abstaining from grand nd galeties of all sorts.

t, indeed, to those who wish to rehospitalities lavished at the holion, February is a most unnecessnth; the only redeeming feature is that it is brief, saving, we beg antine's pardon, St. Valentine's it gives the fashion writer little ew, it shall, however, serve a good in enabling us to review and pass upon the winter fashions.

CLOAKS AND BRIMLESS BONNETS.

ns to be ordained that women shall se victims. They are the sufferers dition of barbarism, and who will they are not "smartyrs" to civil-

no one who sees delicate forms, l in cashmere shawls, shivering air registers, and those same senreatures promenading in the bitter hour afterwards, with a small bit ar velvet for protection on the top heads, and short sacques reaching below their waists doing duty as

If punishment had been needed lly following the lead of a caprice, whose customs and climate ely different from our own, it would have come in the shape of the of weather, which has distinguishseason, and compelled all who were enough to be fashionable to fall on their old cloaks, or anything essed in the way of wraps to hem from the inclemency of the ir and sudden storms.

are days when short sacques and eplums can be worn with impunity stitute just the right sort of addia toilet, arranged with coquettish r shopping expedition, or a stroll broadway, ending with a lunch at ted restaurant.

t is absurd for ladies who can only ne winter out-door garment, or who ice-bound regions in the country, t such a fashion; and they ought, such circumstances, to assert their idence, and declare that they will he truth is, we need warm clothing country in the winter season, lly in the northern latitudes, and if does not furnish it common sense

y designs moreover are not suited serviceable materials; deep points, ds and the like, may be pretty in shmere or even in velvet, properly d and mounted, but they are entirely d place in heavy tufted and beaver whose thick texture and quiet colin to demand especially the dignity dicity. Apart from white cloaks, are quite antique, and limited to a sons who can afford to wear them, s the prettiest and most dressy of the season are the half fitting s of Humbolt purple and marine elvet cloths, trimmed upon the length wise, with heavy black silk worked with jet; some of them are pon the edge, others are cut out and d to simulate over lapping sleeves, general effect is the same, and it is tasteful and becoming.

ored sacque cloak, with sleeves and ape, trimmed with a narrow borgrale, or astracan, is the most sencal useful cloak of the season, but it lly introduced here yet, and will ly be more fashionable next winter, has been this. In fact, edged with bordering of fur, hat, muff, and o match, it may be considered the ser" of costumes, the toilette of ire.

LONG TRAILS.

rained skirts have got about as far can go. Fashion has undoubtedly nits except the purses of its s, but twenty-five feet front have, and the skirts trailwo or more yards upon the l in an assemblage of two or three d persons crowded into two small, long, narrow room, have, to say the ather an inglorious time of it.

we have no wish to say one word trained dresses, and crusty old ors who think they are to be supwith a nut to crack, are warned that ill find no such thing. We admire l dresses, and consider that our Reen Queens have just as good a right as the Imperial Majesty of France But, as before intimated, parlor rawing room accommodations are t, while the number of one's friends ne is going to give a party, always to be unlimited and of course, a ed and fifty trains of two yards, r less, stand very little chance in upation of about eighteen or twenr feet of ground.

re is, to be sure, the remedy adopted ne ladies, that of carrying their upon their arms, but this neutralizes ly the very end and object of a train, ves it the appearance of a traveling or wrap, hung for convenience over m. If one must lose the fine effect ng sweeping trail, one might as well d of them entirely, and enjoy the rt of skirts cut of an ordinary length. good effect is said to have resulted the trained skirts, and that is, the many gentlemen of incipient dys-

The amount of exercise which nfortunate cavaliers, who attend ladies fair, are obliged to take in g dresses through an entire evening ewhat awful. Moreover, the effect all the faculties of mind and body lay, rousing the dull and inert, and like an intangible blue pill in the is which it communicates to the en-

SHORT DRESSES.

ut the new short dresses there is no ôn it is the most admirable, sensible eful fashion, which has been inventmodern time s, and we hope sincerely adies everywhere will sustain and it permanent.

nvenient dress for the street is just has always been needed. The mes" was an effort in that direction, made caricatures of women, and s did not originate in the proper er to obtain recognition.

short gored dress has all the advant- of the "Bloomer," and more without fits disadvantages. It is pratty, practical, modest and inexpensive. It des a costume in which ladies can ride or travel, all the year round, as much ease as a gentleman can in omfortable cloth suit. But it must be well and tastefully suited to the and of a quality that will stand wear xposure without injury.

e prettiest short dresses we have seen it in squares over the plaiting of the ress, or over a wide, flat plaiting that lates a petticoat. The edge is always d with colored braid, or edged with y jet braid.

other style has a plain edge laid over plaiting, with vandykes or scollops lated by narrow lines of jet chenelle or silk braid, buttons to match the ning occupying the spaces.

ne short dresses are made with a dle vandyked edge, the upper points ed with tassels. This will do for little, but it is altogether too fanciful adults, and especially for a street s, which should be plain and unobstruc-

In arranging a skirt of this kind must be taken to have the points from h the tassels are suspended placed be- n the lower ones. A stiff lining be- n the material and the facing is necary to keep the points smooth and in e.

nds of velvet or braids of graduated ls are sometimes put upon the petti- instead of the pleating, and have the ntage of being newer. They also well, but we prefer the pleating so s appearance is considerably softened.

ly self colored very narrow stripes, or ll figures, should be used in the combination of a short dress, large designs or d, whether plaid, stripes, or jet re, being manifestly out of place.

e costume should also be generally e en suite, or as nearly as possible. short sacque cut out or trimmed to match the skirt will be the garment generally worn with short dresses during the spring season, and will be very appropriate for milder skies and less rigorous state of the atmosphere. Over such a toilette a waterproof cloak may be thrown as occasion demands it, completely shielding it from possible injury.

Never wear a wide cloak, or a shawl with a short dress; either one looks absurdly out of harmony with the close, compact character of the general design, and entirely spoils its effect. It is much better to have one neat, complete suit, than a dozen incongruous articles of dress.

SKATING SUITS.

The long continued cold weather has been a boon to the skaters, and gives a new impulse to this vigorous and healthful art. Skating carnivals, skating parties, and masquerades, have been the rage, and have developed some very beautiful and appropriate costumes.

The latest and most distinguished is a suit made of fine marine blue, or dark green cloth, and trimmed with narrow bands of white swansdown or grey chinchilla, *toquet* and muff to match. In the front of the *toquet* a little standing plume or head of a bird is placed. Grey fur is used for green suits, white for blue; both have scarlet petticoats, with wide, flat pleatings, trimmed with black and white velvet or braid.

Scotch Winsey is a very good material for skating suits, or short dresses of any kind. In the country, ladies are apt to complain that "whinsey" shrinks and corrugates, but the reason must be that they do not get the genuine article. Good Scotch wool winsey, or what is sometimes called "Aberdeen" winsey, will not shrink and never wear out.

The objection made by ladies to it is that it does not look well enough for the money, that is to say, it looks rather rough, and does not look at all silky, but it is really all the better on this account. A fine French winsey, made of mixed silk and wool, although it looks better and more like silk poplin, is much less serviceable. Mixtures, whether of silk and wool, or cotton and wool, always shrink and lose much of their beauty by exposure, and are, therefore, not suitable for walking or utility purposes. Now-a-days, when labor is high, and linings and trimmings cost so much, as the dress itself, it is much better to pay a dollar, or even a dollar and a half for a good material, than fifty cents for a flimsy fabric which is only fit for a strainer and dissolves in the first shower it encounters.

BLACK SILK AND RECEPTION TOILETTES.

Heavy black silks are more in vogue than ever. It is cut gored, without pleats, and with a long train. The narrow and somewhat contracted appearance of these toilettes is relieved by lines of heavy silk braid headed with jet, which cover the seams and form ornaments for the tops of the sleeves. A magnificent reception toilette, prepared for a bride recently, consisted of a skirt of rich white gros-grain, ornamented with a pleating put on in hollow squares, the space filled in with rosettes of lace, in the center of each of which, is a crystal head button. A crystal heading is placed an inch from the upper edge of the pleating. A tunic over-dress of green velvet rounds off from the front, and is flounced with a wide point applique lace, which trails to the edge of the pleating behind. The velvet boddice is cut very low, and square, with short sleeves, both edged with a narrow standing lace upon the skirt and boddice, and cords and tassels are used to keep up the tunic lightly on each side, and also as ornaments for the tips of the sleeves. A silver filagree hand forming a diadem in points for the head is the proper ornament to wear with the dress. The necklace and other ornaments should be of diamonds, or silver filagree enriched with cut crystal.

Narrow feather trimmings are much used for satin dresses and is very pretty, though less permanently useful than lace.

"Baby" waists, and snort puffed sleeves striped with colored ribbons, are made in white muslin and other materials for evening dresses for young ladies.

Greek bands for the hair are going out of fashion and flowers are coming in. Young ladies dress their hair very high behind, and with one long "Alexandra" curl behind the right ear. A comb and a small flower or bow of lace or ribbon are considered sufficient decoration.

The "Arctic" boots are taking the place of rubber over-shoes, and are more healthful as well as more serviceable. They have cloth uppers and rubber soles, over well made but not thick leather ones. They are not at all elegant and make the feet look large, but they are excellent for ladies who walk or ride a good deal in cold, snowy regions.

"FAN" PROGRAMMES.

The "Imperial Sociable," the most fashionable in the city, introduced recently a pretty novelty, which deserves to be copied at private balls. It consists of a programme in the shape of a small fan, exquisitely perfumed. These fans are so pretty that they can be retained as *souvenirs*.

A MUSICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

Photographic albums containing a musical box, and capable of playing several tunes, are among the novelties lately imported. They are very costly, and are not likely to be used for anything but an expensive gift.

INITIAL PANS.

Among the pretty new fans are some carved in white wood, with the initials of the owner painted in an exquisite floral design in the center. JENNIE JUNE.

A "Congress" of Fashion.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal says:

"The *arbiter elegantiarum* of Paris is M. Eugene Chapus of *Le Sport*. M. Chapus tells us that 'the directing Committee of the High World of Paris held a meeting lately to deliberate on the reforms of certain social relations. The committee came to the conclusion that a gentleman or lady at table may or may not, as he or she pleases, follow the old customs of breaking on the plate the shell of the egg that has been eaten—of not pouring coffee into the saucer, however and it may be—of breaking, not cutting, bread—and of not eating or drinking the whole of what is served—but that he or she must not, under pain of social ostracism, 'fill with the fork to travel from one hand to the other. The fork,' adds M. Chapus, 'must be kept invariably in the left hand, and the knife on the right, without permitting them, on any account, to rook, as is done with certain pieces on the chessboard.' Your readers will see that this is in accordance with the English table code, though I believe the English table code, more merciful, does not punish a man with death for taking his fork in his right hand. But it must be confessed that the knife of the French people, whose rule it is to cut their food into bits and then carry it to the mouth by that hand. It must still more shock barrass the code, which, in this conveyance of their aliments, use the knife or the knife and fork combined. However, the Directing Committee knows best what is good for us, and we must obey its mandates without murmuring.

"Another custom which it has under consideration is taking ladies from dinner. It pronounces against the present practice of awarding a particular lady to a particular gentleman, or of five or six gentlemen competing for the arm of one lady. 'Each lady,' is the decree, as recorded by M. Chapus, is thenceforth at liberty to give her arm to her best. But the best thing would be to abstain completely from enchaining together two persons who are often strangers to each other, and from thus giving ridiculous procession. Besides, from the manner in which ladies dress now-a-days, they can display more grace walking isolatedly.' 'Amen!' we say from the bottom of our heart to that decree from every unfortunate dame or wight who has had the misfortune—and who has not?—to be coupled at a table with a being antipathetic to him or her, and to every gentleman whose legs have been hurt in collisions with crinoline."

PRACTICAL JOKING.—Joe and Commodore Rodgers, brother blacksmiths in Whitewater, Wisconsin, have a great reputation for being practical jokers. Last summer Joe bought an old fashioned churn for the purpose of manufacturing their own butter, and the Commodore was a widower, and lived with Joe, all such work as churning naturally fell to him. One day, after supper, as the first churning was got ready, and the Commodore was invited to churn.

"Hold on," said he, "will I go down and get some tobacco."

He went, and while gone Joe did the churning, took out the butter, and left the buttermilk in the churn. When the Commodore returned, looked at the churn, took off his coat, and says, "Wa'al, old churn, it's you and I, and here's for ye!" and continued his labor.

After churning a couple of hours, he remarked that he "guessed it would be cheaper to buy butter than make it." "I think so too," said the chief cook, "you going to churn it out of butter milk?"

A few days after that churning process, Joe put one end of a small bar of iron into his large fire, gave the bellows three or four pumps, and stepped into the back shop. While gone the Commodore heated the iron to a black heat, then changed ends with it and stepped out of the front door to watch the progress. In came Joe, took up the iron, but dropped it instantly, holding up his burned hand, and roared with pain. "Put on some butter milk, Joe—it's good for a burn!" said the Commodore, as he made a masterly retreat amid a shower of bouquets composed of hammers, hard coal and horse shoes.

Story of a Polish Exile.

A story is told of an unfortunate Pole who is said to have arrived recently in Paris, after effecting a marvelous escape from his Siberian exile. Some of its features look extremely fabulous. One incident of the fugitive's adventures is quite incredible if taken in a literal sense; viewed as an allegory, however, it possesses abundant truth and conveys valuable instruction. We choose to consider the whole story as a modern fable with a moral that is both ancient and modern. The Polish exile in question, according to the published narration before us, was, in 1830, transported to Siberia for political crimes. Having escaped and found his way to Canada, he went thence to Brazil, where he worked in the diamond mines; and from Brazil he went to California and succeeded in collecting a small fortune in gold. Having returned to Europe in 1863, he engaged in the Polish insurrection' was captured, and again transported for life to Siberia. Here he found, in the bed of a river, what his Brazilian and Californian experience induced him to regard as indications of the presence of precious minerals; and prosecuting his search he obtained, besides a number of small diamonds, one, weighing seventy-five carats, and worth $250,000. He then set to work to make his escape through China. What most perplexed him was the means of concealing and securing this large diamond, and the solution of the difficulty performs the incredible part of the story. Unable to hit upon any other satisfactory device, he tore out one of his eyes, and in the socket hid the precious jewel. Robbed by the banditti of his belt of small diamonds, he arrived at Calcutta, sailed thence to Marseilles, and proceeded to Paris, where he now is. And the Count Cristo by any means, but poor and miserable; for the jewel for which he gave his eye, proves to be filled with black spots and flaws, and consequently is almost utterly worthless.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will stop the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegeta le Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. se4 s m-TuSw

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in medicines generally.

not-ym Tu Th S

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Business Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON

THIS EVENING, January 29, will be performed the brilliant Fairy Spectacle in two acts, entitled

LA FILLE DE DANUBE.

With all its beautiful scenery, effects, &c., &c.

Miss HENRI MORQUE in the terrific acrobatic feat entitled, Flying Through the Air.

DICKINSON and the OLIO COMPANY in superb scenic display, &c.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce (era of)

DODGING FOR A WIFE.

Grand Family Matinee every saturday.

In preparation, a magnificent original spectacle, entitled CHERRY and FAIR STAR.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

THIS EVENING, January 29th, 1867, the beautiful and fascinating

MISS HELEN WESTERN,

Will Positively Appear and will inaugurate her engagement in AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE BILL, consisting of

DON CESAR DE BAZAN,

And the beautiful moral drama "Rosina Meadows," Saturday Afternoon Matinee—Two Nights in a Bar Room."

GERMAN THEATER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 29th, 1867, last appearance of Mr. Otto von Hoym, and Complimentary Benefit of Manager JOHN HORN.

HANS JUERGE, Oder

DIE FERLESSCHNUR.

Drama in two parts with Songs, under assistance of the great SORELY MANNER CHORUS.

Mr. OTTO Von HOYM in his great character as HANS JUERGE.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES, PENN STREET.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

The hearty endorsement given by the public to the great play of

WILLIAM TELL

The Hero of Switzer and, with Mr. McFarland as Tell, warrants the manager in continuing it for a few days longer. Great hit of THE BLACK CROOK BALLET, and THE FORTY THIEVES.

Singing Dancing and Minstrelsy.

ITALIAN OPERA.

A CARD.

The Ghioni & Susini

GRAND OPERA COMPANY,

Greatly strengthened and newly organized, will give, at the

OPERA HOUSE,

Six nights of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, commencing MONDAY February 4th.

In addition to the established favorites and Spring Music, GHIONI, Mlle. PATTI, Mlle. MARIE PATTI, STRAKOSCH, Signors ARDANI, MARRA and SUSINI—the Directors has succeeded in securing the following eminent Artistes:

Sig. ACTOCE IFKE, Prime Tenore Assolute, from the Grand Italian Opera Houses in St. Petersburg, Odessa, Milan, Madrid, Paris, last season the principal Tenor and most successful artist of Max Maretzek's Opera Company.

Sig. ACHILLE ARDAVANI, Primo Baritono, Italian Opera Paris and lately of Maretzek's Opera Company, Sig. COMENDO, LOTTI, the famous Basso, Sig. GUGLIELPETI SARTI, Basso Buffo. Sig. GUGLAO Musical Director.

The Chorus has been largely increased, and with Orchestra and Musical Instruments, complete seventy-five First-class Artistes, who will produce the Italian Opera Novelties with new and costly dresses properties, and the strictest attention.

Among other novelties, Meyerbeer's posthumous work, L'Etoile du Nord, will be produced, together with all the splendid effects as at the New York Academy of Music. The season will be inaugurated with Verdi's

IL TROVATORE.

Admission, $1; Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Private Boxes, $10. Gallery, 50 cents.

Subscription will open on commencing THURSDAY, 31 9 A. M., at C. C. KELLOR & CO.'S Music Store, 81 Wood street.

H MAX STRAKOSCH, Director.

GRAND

PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENTS.

MASONIC HALL.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY January 28th, the Renowned

Fakir of Vishnu,

In his Wonderful and Laughable Feats of Prestidigitation. 150 Beautiful and Costly Presents will be distributed to the audience at the close of each entertainment.

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

Family Ticket admitting six persons. One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

MATINEE—On Saturday, when Children will be admitted for 15 cents, every one receiving a present. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.

PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY, at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, near Smithfield. New Classes now forming On Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons and Monday Evenings at 3 P.M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ Evening

NOTICE—Grand Soiree on Friday Evening, February 1st. Overture by Orchestra at 7½ o'clock. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had of the Pupils or Prof. COWPER only.

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JAMES TSACHERY

No. 5, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small signs bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will promptly attended it by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I took at the year the principal carriage in the city. Has extensive use of the season.

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Of All varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times of calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

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Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

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I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

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Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-ym

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange to all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since the organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

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no7

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The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

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CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,

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The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory in the highest degree.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining the old brewery on Liberty alley, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND HARKER'S ALLEY. no15 ym

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER & McKAY,

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the one price of ten dollars, without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless, when, at their own store, they have seen their watches, know them, and can testify that they have received all their purchased to be in every respect as represented, and no humbug.—*Sentinel.* Watch at No. 8, Fifth street, where business is conducted in this well established, non strictly nonsense principles and purchasers get the worth of their money.—*Morning Post.* In this line of business any is no bogus affair, and is prompt in business and perfectly reliable.—*Tribune.* Read the advertisement WILLIAM CO. in another column and the Union to be responsible for anything it proposes to do.—*Independent.* Monticello, Ill.—They are no doubt in their dealings and satisfy the just requirements of their patrons.—*Telegraph.* Hunting Lyons, N. Y.—"This company has a fine reputation, and its goods are of a superior quality."—*Morning Times.* Newbern N. C.—"There is no humbug in this company."—*Telegraph.* Splendid pay. Call at 8 Fifth street. Watches are manufactured of superior articles, and by the best workmen.—*American Union.* Send on Mammoth Jewelry Establishment in the world. Hunting watches, $10 to $750; 100 magic or gold watches $20 to $50; ladies' watches engraved, $12 to $30; gold hunting chronometer watches, $250 to $300; 200 gold hunting watches, $60 to $100; $250 to $1,000 gold hunting duplex watches, $150 to $300; 500 gold hunting American watches, $100 to $150; 50 silver hunting watches, $40; 500 silver hunting duplexes, $75 to 250; 500 gold ladies' watches, $60 to $100; 1,000 gold hunting watches, $60 to $75; 1,000 ladies famous silver watches, $50 to $100; 500 hunting silver watches, $25 to $35; and assorted watches, all kinds $10 to $25.

Every person obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but ten dollars, while it may be worth seven hundred and fifty dollars. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. HOLLIS & CO.'s great Union Watch Co. manufacturers (49 Broadway, New York city, with the immediate purpose of the above magnificent gift stock, Certificates, naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes, and forwarded as ordered. The return of any of our certificates entitles the holder to the article named upon payment, irrespective of value of its worth, if seven hundred and fifty dollars, and at no article valued less than ten dollars is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of twenty five cents, five for one dollar, eleven for two dollars, thirty-three and elegant premium for five dollars, sixty-six and one valuable premium for ten dollars, one hundred and most superb watch for fifteen dollars. To agents for those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

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PEIRCE'S PATENT SKATES, Warranted superior to all other skates.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot become broken by falling, and NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.

These Skates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and also by the School authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also,

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE,

For Skating Rinks, which is unequalled, now The only Patent Slate Surface Skating Rink now in use. Warranted to give satisfaction.

PENNINGTON PEIRCE & CO.,

427 North Seventh street, Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Beware of the imitations Books are being sent to Rinks, Hotels, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods by putting a slate label on the box, or the back of the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10 1863. m W F

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Maffett, deceased late of the Second ward Pittsburgh, are hereby notified to make payment immediately at the old stand, Nos. 127 and 129 First street. All debts not paid on or before the 1st day of January next, will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. All persons having demands against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

no22-3tawsw M. TINDLE, Administrator.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMANS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the fifteenth section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, April 21, 1836.

1st. Capital		$150,000 00
With the privilege of increasing to		$300,000 00
2d. Assets. Stock due bills, each secured by two approved names	$75,000 00	
U. S. Seven thirties	125,000 00	
Cash in Bank	24,082 43	
Premium Notes	10,904 33	
Individual Book Accounts	4,009 67	$208,116 43
3d. Amount of premiums received 1866		49,924 66
4th. Interest received in 1866 as follows, viz:		9,136 20
5th. Paid in 1866, as follows, viz:		
Losses	$21,968 45	
Return Premiums	3,667 16	
Reinsurance	340 74	
Government taxes	697 57	
State taxes	375 00	
Furniture account, charged to Profit and Loss	912 97	
Commissions and Telegraph	1,149 65	
Fire Marshal	150 00	
Board Marine Underwriters	33 00	
Salaries, Rent, Stamps and all other Expenses not enumerated above	8,074 12	$31,999 66
6th. Amount of Outstanding Risks, December 31 1866		914,830 00
7th. Amount of Losses unadjusted, claims against the Company, and Debts of every character not exceeding		18,287 50

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALLEGHENY, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866, embracing a period of Eight months.

Capital subscribed		$100,000 00
Capital paid in	$50,000 00	
Capital in Stock, Due Bills	2,000 00	100,000 00

ASSETS

U. S. 5-20's	$20,000 00	
U. S. 7 30's	5,000 00	
7 3 10 Compromise (city pro. erty)	12,000 00	
Bills Receivable	16,788 59	
Other Loans and Stocks	414 83	
Interest accrued, but not due	735 29	
Cash on hand	1,741 75	$58,770 64
Installments not paid in and for which the Stock holders are individually liable		50,000 00
		$108,770 64
Amount of premiums received	7,688 63	
Amount derived from Interest	737 79	8,426 42
		$9,526 82
Amount of Expenses	$1,961 20	
Amount of Losses and Expenses to date	2,920 50	$4,881 70
Ratio of Losses and Expenses to Receipts		51 100
Amount of risks outstanding		$628 419 99

LIABILITIES

Losses unpaid	$13 00	
Sundry unpaid bills	26 77	$41 77

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH IN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 24, 1856.

1st. Capital paid in		$ 100,000 00
2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$25,500 00	
U. S. 5 20's	5,000 00	
Cash	8,107 83	
Bank stock	4,200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,500 00	
Bills Receivable	22,259 98	
Book Account	1,436 11	
Office Furniture	404 10	$ 119,857 42
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive		$ 31,058 17
4th. Amount of interest (net)		$ 7,485 59
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, for losses		$ 31,715 68
Fire, cargo and Marine Risks	$22,416 96	
Returned premiums	2,504 91	
Commissions on premiums	259 81	
Government Tax & Stamps	829 92	
Re-insurance	58 75	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,396 35	$ 31,715 68
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866		$1,555,764 94
7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866, in three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $5,000 00		

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the above Life Insurance Company are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give all information as to the merits and practical working of the Company

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. SPEER, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 Water street, below Wood. Capital as the warranty,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Second Regular Meeting—Appointment of the Church Committees.

The second regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh was held on Saturday evening last, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street.

By laws for the Association were adopted, and other business of interest transacted.

The Church Committee, as far as appointed, was announced. This committee will be completed as soon as possible. It is designed to have one or two persons from every congregation in connection with the Association on this committee. The following is the list as far as completed:

First Baptist Church—W. E. Strickler and Henry Fry.

Union Baptist, Pittsburgh—Wm. A. McClurg and George Williams.

Sandusky Street Baptist, Allegheny—G. R. Lauman and Thomas Hoskinson.

Trinity Episcopal, Pittsburgh—Frederick M. Magee.

St. Andrew's Episcopal, Pittsburgh—W. L. McClintock and H. H. Hall.

First English Lutheran, Pittsburgh—W. P. Weyman, Gus Lane and Wm. F. Lang.

Christ Methodist, Pittsburgh—John G. Holmes and J. E. Selers.

Smithfield Street Methodist, Pittsburgh—W. W. Moorehead and William A. Sneplead.

Liberty Street Methodist, Pittsburgh—Joseph Shoenberger and William H. Kincaid.

Beaver Street Methodist, Allegheny—Jacob Royal and George W. Bradley.

1st Methodist, Pittsburgh—F. M. Gillespie and Frank Rinenard.

1st Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—Henry A Lavely.

2d Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—Wm K Jennings, G o. L. Dning, Robt Gray.

3d Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—O M Edwards, Wm M Porter, E W Mcclure.

6th Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—P R Gray, Dr J G McCandless, Jr.

Central Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—S B Ewing, George Mitchell.

1st Presbyterian, Manchester—Geo W Smith.

1st Presbyterian, Allegheny—John S Slagle, S P Harbison.

Central Presbyterian, Allegheny—Samuel R Stewart, James Dowell.

North Presbyterian, Allegheny—Geo Logan, M W McMillan.

2d United Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—John G Stevenson, Wm Floyd, Hugh Boile.

1st United Presbyterian, Allegheny—Thomas Jamison, Wm Sawyer, John McCurdy.

2d United Presbyterian Allegheny—M Kennedy, N P Hamilton.

3d United Presbyterian, Allegheny—John Ellis, W W McClelland.

1st Reformed Presbyterian, Allegheny—J Scott Dar neis, Wm J Gf l.

2d Reformed Presbyterian, Allegheny—John Morton, John Crawford.

1st Reformed Presbyterian, Pittsburgh—John Gregg, Matthew Euwer.

Plymouth Congregational, Pittsburgh—F Weeks, Wm Johnston.

Grace German Reformed, Pittsburgh—Thos J Craig, John Sheets.

The Skating Tournament at Central Park.

The grand skating tournament at Central Park commenced yesterday, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there were upwards of one thousand persons present. All of the contestants, who have heretofore been announced as entered for the prizes, have arrived, and some of them appeared on the ice yesterday afternoon. Mr J. Engle, of New Jersey, performed some beautiful figures on his skates, and is certainly one of the finest skaters we have ever seen. But the attraction yesterday afternoon was the wonderful skating of Master Francis Pimpton, aged only seven years, from New York. She is, proudly, no mistake, performs over the ice in the most graceful and fairy like manner, astonishing the beholder with her skill and skating. The afternoon's contest between the lady contestants will take place, and an interesting time is expected. The fairy skater, Miss Pimpton, will appear each afternoon, closing on Thursday.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Joseph Shippen vs. Dr. George W. Spencer. In June last while Dr. Spencer was driving into the city from Perrysville, on the Saw Mill Run plank road, a little son of defendant, aged eight years, ran upon the road and seized hold of a vehicle directly in front of the one the Doctor was driving. After riding a short distance, the lad loosened his hold and fell upon the road, when he was knocked down by the Doctor's horse, and so injured so severely that he died a short time afterward. Suit was then instituted by defendant for damages. Messrs. Burton and Marshall appear for defendant, and Mueller for plaintiff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The case of H. W. Horbach vs. James Denison et al., which was taken up on Wednesday last, has not yet been concluded.

Patents Granted.

The following patents were issued to Western Pennsylvanians from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending January 27, 1867, each bearing that date:

Isaac V. Lynn and George T. Snowden, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in balance slide valves.

John Nicholson, of Allegheny city, for improvement in pumps.

James S. Easton, of Indiana, Pa., for improvements in vises.

D. S. Holman, of Connea utville, for improvement in seed planters.

George Webb, of Williamsport Pa., for improved railroad chair

PERFUMERIES AND COSMETICS.—This is the season when cosmetics are in greatest demand, and it behooves those who would use the best to know where such articles may be had. Joseph Fleming, corner of Market street and Diamond, near Fourth, has a superb assortment of toilet articles, embracing the choicest cosmetics and most rare and delicate perfumes. Every article to be found in a first class Eastern perfumery establishment may be had at Fleming's and that, too, of the latest description.

CONCERT AT ROCHESTER.—A grand vocal and instrumental concert is to be given in the Lutheran Church, at Rochester, on Friday evening, by Prof. D. A. Overdorfer, and pupils, assisted by the celebrated violinist, Julius Moore, of this city; Prof. W. Eckert, pianist, and the Harmonie String Band of Rochester. The proceeds to be applied to yards purchasing a bell for the Rochester Union Seminary. Tickets to be had at Wilson & Stewart's, J. Linsenbirth's and at the door.

NOTARY PUBLIC APPOINTED.—Captain W. B. Cook has been appointed by the Governor as Notary Public in this city, in the place of Jas. Onslow, Esq., resigned, and has opened an office at No. 91 Diamond street, where he is prepared to transact business. Captain Cook served four years in the army, is an energetic young man, and will no doubt make an efficient public officer.

FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—John William son, the party who was arrested on Friday, charged with being one of the persons who robbed a dry goods house at Newark, New Jersey, of fifteen thousand dollars some time since, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Alderman J. L. Sutherland, of the Tenth ward, on the charge of burglary preferred against him by officer Clark. Harris, but owing to the absence of important witnesses, he was committed to jail for a further hearing on Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The news depot and cigar store of Conrad Smith, No. 162 Wylie street, was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of a considerable quantity of stock, consisting of about eight thousand cigars, a large quantity of tobacco, a lot of jewelry, rings, knives, pocket books, pocket books, &c., all of the value of about three hundred dollars.

LIBEL SUIT.—Mrs. Mary L. Jones yesterday instituted proceedings for libel before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth ward against John W. Pittock, proprietor of the Herald, for the publication of an alleged defamatory article, giving the proceedings of the meeting for divorce of Jerome Jones from Mary L. Jones, which appeared in that paper on Sunday.

SENT FORWARD.—John M. Hurizel, who was committed to our county jail two weeks since by Major Dick, recruiting officer in this city, charged with being a deserter from the army, was removed from the jail on Monday and taken to the barracks at Baltimore, Maryland.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—In the United States District Court yesterday morning, on motion of Hon. R. B. Carnahan, William B. Rodgers and J. W. Kirker, Esqs., were admitted to practice.

STILL ON A "STRIKE."—The iron workers' "strike" in this city and vicinity still continues, and the mills are in consequence still closed.

CARPENTERS' UNION.—The journeymen carpenters of this city held an informal meeting yesterday morning and resolved to organize a Protective Union. This branch of industry is the only one that has no organization in this city.

MONUMENT COMMITTEE.—The gentlemen composing the Committees of the Soldiers' Monument Association are requested to meet this evening, at seven and a half o'clock, in the Firemen's Association Rooms, City Building, Diamond.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—John Sallman, a deserter from the United States regular army, was arrested yesterday and taken before Major C. F. Dick, U. S. recruiting officer for this city, who committed him to our county jail to await the orders of the government authorities.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The opening of the season of Italian opera, at the Opera House, will take place on Monday evening next, when "Il Trovatore" will be performed. The sale of seats will commence at Meiior & Co.'s, No. 81 Wood street, on Thursday morning.

A FAILURE.—The experiment of blasting the ice in the Allegheny river below the suspension bridge yesterday proved a failure, owing to a leak in the pipe through which the fuse was inserted in the shell. The same parties intend trying it again at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and are confident of success

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Thos. Morgan and Annie Reese entered cross suits of assault and battery against each other, before Alderman Taylor, yesterday. Morgan is the proprietor of the United States Hotel on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, and Mrs. Reese is proprietress of the saloon immediately adjoining. A difficulty occurred between them on Saturday, during which, it is alleged, each was struck in the face by the other. Both parties were held for a hearing. A further hearing was had in the case of D. F. Agnew vs. Stephen Stackhouse, charge of larceny, which resulted in the commitment of the latter to jail for a further hearing on Monday, February 4th.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Thomas Allison was arrested and taken before Alderman Ed. Lynch, of the Third ward, yesterday, charged with surety of the peace on oath of his father-in-law, Edward Duffy. The parties reside on Poplar alley, in the sixth ward, and the prosecutor alleges that the defendant seized a hatchet, a hammer and a knife, and threatened to kill him. The accused was arrested, but the charge not being substantiated the case was dismissed.

Meeting of City Councils.

The regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held in their respective chambers last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Crawford, Dickson, Gallaher, Loew, McClarity, McEwen, McMillan, Morrow, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, Thompson, Ian, Morrow, Rees, Shipton, Tanner, Thompson, White, Wilson, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Clerk Morrow and approved.

Mr. Shipton asked the unanimous consent to grant him permission to indulge in a few remarks before the Council would proceed to business. He had been deputed by his fellow members to present to the honorable and worthy President a simple token of their esteem and friendship—a gavel. Mr. Shipton referred, in a neat and felicitous manner, to the universal kindness and dignity of the presiding officer, and trusted that, with the new gavel, he would, in the future, succeed in maintaining the order of the body, as satisfactorily as he had in the past.

President McAuley was taken back with the presentation, and in feeling language returned his hearty thanks to the donors, feeling proud in being made the recipient of so elegant and expensive a testimonial of the esteem and respect of his fellow councilmen

The gavel is one of the most beautiful ever brought to this city. The hammer is of virgin white ivory, highly polished, while the handle is of the finest of ebony. Passing around the middle of the hammer is a solid silver band about two inches wide, and an eighth inch deep, upon which is engraved the following: "Presented to James McAuley, Esq., by the members of the Select Council of the city of Pittsburgh, as a testimonial of their appreciation of his highly efficient services as their presiding officer, January, 1867."

Mr. McMillan presented a petition from C. Zug & Co., asking for permission to lay a sewer under Eina street, in the Fifth ward, from his mill to his nail factory. Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr Armstrong presented a petition from Wm. Smith, requesting Councils to petition our members of the Legislature at Harrisburg, by resolution, to pass the act vacating a part of Smith's alley, in the Fifth and Ninth wards.

The same gentleman also presented numerous petitions in favor of, and remonstrances opposed to the vacation of that alley, from property holders of those wards. The entire subject, with papers, was referred to a select committee of five—two from Select Council, (Morrow and Coffin) and three from Common Council.

Mr. McMillan presented the report of the Viewers appointed by Councils, upon the opening of Wylie street.

Considerable debate ensued in which Messrs. McCarthy, Leow, Morrow and Shipton took part. The first two gentlemen denounced the assessments in the report as unjust and unequal, asking some of the citizens of the Third ward bear a heavy burden when they received no benefit from the opening. The report was accepted and the viewers sustained.

Mr Brown presented a petition from the Water Committee favorably to the petition of the Knap Nephews, asking for a further appropriation of $5,000 to indemnify them for loss sustained in contracting at too low a figure for the new machinery at the water works.

The report was accepted.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Members present—Messrs. Barnhill, Beck, Boggs, Brush, Coursin, Ford, Hare, Herpel, Hemphill, Hoon, Mashinney, McQueen, Mc-Carthy, Leow, Morrow and Shipton took part. The first two gentlemen denounced the assessments in the report as unjust and unequal, asking some of the citizens of the Third ward bear a heavy burden when they received no benefit from the opening. The report was accepted and the viewers sustained.

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The report was accepted.

On motion adjourned.

Special Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held last evening at their Chambers.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present: Messrs. Drum, English, Hall, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, Thomas and President McIrlier.

The President announced that the minutes of three meetings were to be read, and would occupy some time.

Mr. Hall moved a suspension of the rules, and that the minutes be adopted without reading. Carried.

The President then announced that the object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from Manchester Council, and also to take action concerning the proposed Market House improvements.

On motion, the rules were suspended in order that other business might be transacted.

Mr. J. B Smith presented a plan for the construction of the North Common sewer, stating that the object of the plan was to regulate the assessments for sewers so that the people in the North Commons should not be assessed for the West Common sewer, and moved the adoption of the plan.

A protracted discussion ensued. The question was put on the adoption of the plan and carried.

Mr. Drum offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Councils of the Borough of Manchester, at their late meeting appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from this Council, in regard to the subject of street cars, therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Five be appointed to confer with the said committee from Manchester, and report at the next meeting of Council s.

Agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Drum and A. Smith on that committee.

Mr. Myler presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby instructed to make provision for an appropriation for the Allegheny Library Association of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Myler spoke at some length, supporting the resolution, explaining the financial standing of the Soldiers' Library Association in asking Councils for an appropriation, and after considerable discussion ensued, considerable spirit being exhibited. Finally the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows: Yeas 9, nays 4.

On motion the Select Council adjourned to meet Common Council in Joint Session.

After the adjournment of the joint session, the Select Council met again in its Chamber and transacted with business.

The report of the Market Committee was presented, together with the action of the Common Council thereon. Mr. Myler moved to amend by inserting the words "and City Hall" after the words "Fifth Market House."

Mr Hall objected to hasty action on the subject and wished the consideration of the matter deferred. He was acquainted with many of the citizens, and objected to any profit or profit of building a new Market House at all.

Mr. Patterson was earnest in support of the project, believing that the proposed building would pay for itself in six years.

Mr. Drum hoped no question would be tacked on to the Market House. That was needed beyond doubt, and would pay for itself in two years. Let Council consider the City Hall subsequently.

Mr. Myler approved the project of the building, and thought now was the proper time to act. Market men were in favor of it, and before or would be again in our time.

Mr. J. B. Smith moved that the proposed appropriation entirely too small for the erection of appropriate buildings.

Mr. A. D. Smith moved to have the consideration of the subject laid over until the next meeting of the Select Council.

Mr. Thomas presented the report of the Water Committee, and after informal discussion was referred back to Committee to report at next meeting.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Members present, Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Faulhaubier, Hanna, Horr, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, McDonald, McNeil, Reed, Slagle, Smith, Voegtly and President Riddle.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the annexation of Manchester to Allegheny City.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the rules were suspended in order to receive communications.

Mr. Ingham presented the resignation of Mr. Hugh L. Carriage, as Weighmaster of the Ward Weigh Scales, which, on motion of Mr. Hanna, was accepted.

Mr. Faulhaber offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works be instructed to examine into the manner in which the fire plugs on the corner of Diamond alley and Smithfield street, used by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and if it is used without authority or impropriety, that the Superintendent be required so to use it as not to waste the water, or interfere with the use of the street at that point.

After an animated discussion, on motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Police.

The preamble and resolutions adopted in Select Council, appointing a committee to confer with a committee from Manchester, in relation to the annexation of Manchester to Allegheny, was taken up, and, on motion, the action of Select Council was concurred in. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Slagle appointed a committee of conference from Common Council.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets, in regard to the new Market House, and also in regard to the proposal of the Legislature in reference to the erection of a City Hall. The Committee reported the following as their report in part, viz: That a new Market House referred back to them, with instructions to make any changes in the plan of the same that they might see proper, they had duly considered the matter, and were of the opinion that the present site would be eligible, as relates to the cellars and corner stores. They thought it best to have the building stand the entire width of the wing instead of but half the width. The corner stores as contemplated would cost over $2,000 each, but this could be modified by having two stores on each corner, though without increasing the dimensions of the structure. These changes, the committee recommended, as advantageous. While having under consideration the matter of a City Hall, the committee also considered the propriety of erecting a City Hall in the Second Ward Square of the Diamond, and if so, whether such a building was greatly needed in the city at the present time. It was decided it be erected. The committee therefore deemed it expedient to recommend the erection, at the cost of erecting the market house, and to propose that legislative authority be obtained to issue bonds in sufficient amounts to defray the cost of erecting the building. The committee accordingly prepared a bill to present to the necessary authority, and submitted the following resolution, providing for its presentation to the Legislature:

Resolved, That the accompanying bill be transmitted to the Legislature, and that our members in the Legislature be requested to present the same.

On motion of Mr. Ingham the report was accepted and the resolution referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Hanna, the action of the C. C. was reconsidered, and after a lengthy and animated discussion the action of the S. C. in adopting the plan was concurred in.

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Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets, in regard to the new Market House, and also in regard to the proposal of the Legislature in reference to the erection of a City Hall. The Committee reported the following as their report in part, viz: That a new Market House referred back to them, with instructions to make any changes in the plan of the same that they might see proper, they had duly considered the matter, and were of the opinion that the present site would be eligible, as relates to the cellars and corner stores. They thought it best to have the building stand the entire width of the wing instead of but half the width. The corner stores as contemplated would cost over $2,000 each, but this could be modified by having two stores on each corner, though without increasing the dimensions of the structure. These changes, the committee recommended, as advantageous. While having under consideration the matter of a City Hall, the committee also considered the propriety of erecting a City Hall in the Second Ward Square of the Diamond, and if so, whether such a building was greatly needed in the city at the present time. It was decided it be erected. The committee therefore deemed it expedient to recommend the erection, at the cost of erecting the market house, and to propose that legislative authority be obtained to issue bonds in sufficient amounts to defray the cost of erecting the building. The committee accordingly prepared a bill to present to the necessary authority, and submitted the following resolution, providing for its presentation to the Legislature:

Resolved, That the accompanying bill be transmitted to the Legislature, and that our members in the Legislature be requested to present the same.

On motion of Mr. Ingham the report was accepted and the resolution referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of Mr. Hanna, the action of the C. C. was reconsidered, and after a lengthy and animated discussion the action of the S. C. in adopting the plan was concurred in.

Mr. Faulhaber offered the following resolution:

On Finance Committee to compel the Allegheny Library Association to have the doors connected with the City Councils, so that they can enter open on Council meeting evenings, to conduct their clerks and Messengers to Councils on passing to the chamber to attend to their duties. Reference. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hanna offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny city, that the Controller be instructed to have published in pamphlet form the reports of the city officers and Standing Committees for 1866, and to pay annually for the same and charge the cost of the same to Appropriation No. 3.

On motion Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The Select and Common Councils then met in joint session in the Common Council Chamber, for the election to fill the vacancy of the Second ward scales, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hugh Larriner. President McIrlier, of the Select Council, occupied the chair.

The Councils then proceeded to receive nominations for the office. The following nominations were made. W. Schaefer for the Second ward; James Hunter, Second Ward; James Baxter, Second ward.

A petition from butchers and drovers was presented, recommending the election of Mr. Baxter.

A petition from drovers and dealers was also presented, recommending the election of Mr Hunter.

Mr. Smith, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Myler spoke in favor of the election of Mr. Baxter.

The Councils then proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows: Schaefer, 13; Hunter, 5; Baxter, 2. Mr. Scandrett was declared duly elected to the position.

The Councils then retired to their respective chambers.

ALL Goods at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS—Perfect fitting—made to order at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—We invite particular attention to valuable lots in lower part of Allegheny, advertised this morning under head of "For Sale." Terms to suit purchaser. If not already, the most delightful in the two cities for residence. Particulars may be obtained at 119 First street.

COTTAGE AND TWO ACRES AT AUCTION.—A Leggate will offer at his auction rooms, 140 Federal street, Allegheny, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock, Mr. Harbaugh's Gothic Cottage, of five rooms, and two acres of ground, in McClure township, being the residence of Mr. McClintock. This desirable place is planted with choice fruits, and is only twenty minutes walk from the city. Terms made easy. Sale positive at $4,000. Terms, one-half cash; balance in five years.

MY WIFE has been using the medicine prescribed by the Indian Herb Doctor, of 191 Liberty street, and is improving in health very fast.

Fifth St. Extension and Chatham St.

I have been troubled with the heart disease, which threatened a fatal termination. The best advice failed to do me any good. The Indian Herb Doctor, of 191 Liberty street, has cured me.

Graff Foundry, Manchester.

The Doctor's office is No. 191 Liberty street.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE.—A writer in the *Round Table*, of December 29, writes as follows concerning this celebrated line: "With the first trip we have had nothing to say. The *City of*——, was neither very new nor very swift; but the table was excellent, the state-rooms comfortable, the officers and servants vigilant and attentive, and the whole *menage* struck me as judicious, safe and easy. Nothing capped the climax. There was no over crowding, no unpleasant difficulties about service or seats at table, at last, not least, the wines and cigars were of good quality and supplied at moderate charges. As the writer knows no one connected with the company, has no reason to ask favors, and will be equally independent another European trip, perhaps this unsought testimony will be accepted at its legitimate value."

This was written concerning a trip in 1864. Since that time several splendid vessels have been added to the line and it now has some of the best vessels afloat. William Bingham, Jr., 91 Fifth street, is Agent for Pittsburgh.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS.—The attention of railway contractors is directed to the card on second page of R. M. Shoemaker, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, wherein he invites proposals for the grading and masonry of one hundred miles of the Pacific Road between Fort Kearney and Pond Creek, Kansas, the work to be done during the coming summer and payments to be made in cash every thirty days.

CONSUMPTION CURED—CHARLES W. NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—According to the evidence of the Medical Faculty, Cod Liver Oil is the most effectual and reliable remedy known to exist.

The celebrated Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. George B. Wood, says, "No one medicine, or combination of medicines is known, which really equals it." In purchasing our Oil, Practitioners have the opportunity to procure for their patients that which is pure and fresh, and on which they may place firm reliance in all cases demanding the best drugs which the agent can afford. Sold by bottles by the proprietors, Nolen & Sweazy, No 123 South Front street, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally.

Life Insurance.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that Mrs. C. Oyer and Mrs. Wm. J. Richardson have made public acknowledgement of the receipt of five thousand dollars ($5,000) each, from D. P. CHAPMAN, Manager of the Pittsburgh branch of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, for policies held in this company. The progress with the prompt and careful management of this company, commends it to every one interested in the subject of Life Insurance.

We desire to state a few facts in regard to it. Over one thousand persons of Pittsburgh and vicinity have taken out policies in the Ætna. The company issued 14,189 policies during the year 1866, being an increase of 5,389 over the preceding year. The receipts for the year 1866 were $5,521,909 50.

Comment is unnecessary. These figures speak for themselves. Persons contemplating insuring will do well to call and get a circular and explanation in regard to the workings of this popular company. The office is at No. 56 Fourth street, second floor of Burke's Building

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Western failed to arrive yesterday, and of course did not appear at the Opera House last evening. She will positively appear this evening, however, and will compensate for her non-appearance last night by playing two characters, the plays being "Don Cesar de Bazan" and "Rosina Meadows."

THEATER.—Prof. Smith's new fancy spectacle, in which the ballet troupe takes a prominent part, was produced last night before a large audience and was enthusiastically received. It will be repeated this evening, with the usual budget of attractions.

GERMAN THEATER.—At the Academy of Music this evening, a complimentary benefit to manager John Horn will take place, when Mr. Heyn will make his farewell appearance. The performance consists of a fine looking one act, as the manager deserves to be encouraged in his well directed efforts to amuse and please the German fellow citizens, it is hoped there will be a full house.

VARIETIES.—Mr. McFarland continues to please large audiences with his performance of "William Tell," which will be repeated this evening, to be followed by songs, dances and burlesques by the company.

MASONIC HALL.—The Fakir of Vishnu failed to fascinate the fair sex yesterday, in consequence in railway connections at Harrisburg. He arrived last night, however, and will positively appear this evening at his presentation entertainments, at Masonic Hall. One hundred and fifty gents were entertained among the audience at each entertainment, which add to the interest of the exhibition.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW.—Fifteen years ago HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

To day it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations but no rivals. Physicians pronounce it the only safe antidote against the fevers introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable during the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for seasickness. California and Australia have emphatically indorsed it as the Miner's friend, a par excellence, and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates, it is considered the only reliable shield against endemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure, and invigorated vegetable stimulant, and specific, and invigorated vegetable cordials, plants, roots, and herbs that have ever been premulated in a liquid form, and in connection with the finest selection of tonic, anti bilious, and aperient fruit, generously rich wine bitters, are so delicately blended as to render it impossible to detect the presence of either. Particulars may be obtained in the Pamphlet.

Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or address H. T. PRICE & CO., Box No. 64, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.

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